The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1855. VOL. 5---NO 30.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

L. D. STARKE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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POETRY.

For the Democratic Pioneer.

THE QUEEN OF THIEVES.

TO MISS M. C. R.

ittle syren fair and young,
ith eye of blue and winsome tongue;
ell versed in love's deceitful art,
as stolen my fond and trusting heart.

r is this theft her only one,
graceful neck she robbed the swan;
r sparkling eye, loves's potent spell
e pilfered from the sweet gazelle.

e snow was robbed,—its whiteness now,
ests the sweet rogue's noble brow;
e softness of the dewy eve
r unt brown locks, by stealth, receive.

e rose she robbed,—the charge is true,
ok on her lips, you see its hue;
e pearl of beauty was bereft,
r parted lips attest the theft.

r ev'ry feature boasts a grace
vished from nature's brightest face,
d ev'ry "thing of beauty" sighs,
n the little Vandal's prize.

tle Minnie! thief, tho' thou art,
ebard cries not "give back my heart,"
thee, it owes each high desire,
m *thee*, it caught the poet's fire.

erish'd by thee, it will prove strong,
I bear thy name thro' "realms of song;"
p it, then keep it, *Queen of Thieves*;
ht of my boyhood! Minnie R——s.

SIGMA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME."

BY MARY L. MEANY.

t was on a bright, cold morning in winter, that Mrs. Gray commenced arduous task of visiting the entire cir- of her acquaintance, friendly calls, as l, with business purposes. Mrs. Baldwin was her most particular d, and on her she made the first call. he first pause in their conversation the r announced her errand.

I hope you are in a very charitable d, to-day, for I have come begging?' Indeed! what is the object that has excited your sympathies?'

There are two,' was the reply, 'but I first speak of the one in which I am cularly interested. As you are aware church is encumbered with a heavy on account of the repairs that were ght necessary some time ago; and effort to liquidate it having proved ccessful, several ladies have proposed ng a Fancy Fair. Rev. Mr. B—— anctioned the project, and I, as one e originators thereof, have made out a f those ladies from whose taste and ality I expect a good deal of assis- ; and at the head of the list stands, urse, the name of Mrs. Dr. Baldwin.'

s. Baldwin bowed in acknowledge- of the compliment, but expressed re- that her friend's choice had not fallen me one else, so that she might have a auspicious commencement.

Nay, no excuse—no refusal, my dear,' rupted Mrs. Gray, playfully. 'I as- you I will not take either, for I anti- ed valuable aid from you for my ta-

am sorry then that I must disappoint expectations by acquainting you with etermination to have nothing to do this proposed Fair,' was Mrs. Bald- reply. 'You are not ignorant, I me, of my views in regard to the so foolishly incurred.'

Now, Mrs. Baldwin,' hastily interpos- e visitor, 'you surely will not refuse lp us out of our difficulty merely be- you think the improvements made unnecessary. You know our poor h was miserably plain—in fact, it quite shabby. I, for one, felt asham- say that I belonged to it. But now, ery one says, it is quite creditable to aste and zeal of the members.

Why do you not add that it quite s St. James' church in appearance, h was the leading motive after all?' Mrs. Baldwin, looking archly at the lady, who could not repress a con- s smile. 'Our 'poor church' was comfortable, and its plainness never k us unpleasantly till St. James' was y painted and decorated. Then ours me suddenly so very shabby in the of the majority, that they speedily de- on the like improvements; not con- ing that the rival congregation had r years accumulating a fund for the se, so that they neither incurred a nor substracted from the usual fund enevolent purposes. *Our* congrega- on the contrary, thoughtlessly con- d a heavy debt, the consequences of will fall most heavily on the poor, e wants will be little considered, every effort is needed for the success e Fair.'

So you will not help me even by a ' queried Mrs. Gray, with evident pointment.

Not this time; if I were not on princi- ple opposed to the Fair, I should gladly assist you in your undertaking. But you have another object, I believe, on hand; perhaps that will suit my old-fashioned notions better.'

Mrs. Gray took a small book from her reticule. 'This is for subscriptions and donations to the Foreign Missions. You have never joined our society—do let me register your name.'

Mrs. Baldwin shook her head gravely. 'For those whose wealth enables them to contribute to this object without neglecting home charities, such a society may answer very well, but as I too often find my means insufficient to relieve the distress that comes under my observation, I must beg you to excuse my non-compliance with your request.'

'Ah, now, Mrs. Baldwin, this is all a jest, I am sure; it is not like you to be so uncharitable.'

'I can see no charity in sending a few dollars across wide ocean, while there are many persons in my own city in sad need of even the merest trifle.'

'But we need not bestow all our sympathy on them,' urged the visitor. 'We can give to the poor, and yet not withhold our mite from the poor heathen.'

'My dear friend,' resumed her hostess, seriously, 'although as a member of a benevolent society you see a great deal of destitution, you have no idea of the real want and suffering which are all around us. You go among a few of those who apply to the society for relief; but there are many who reduced from competence to utter penury, struggle desparingly against adverse circumstances, and would rather die in the most frightful misery than solicit charity. Dr. Baldwin finds many such persons among his patients, and 'tis often a source of real regret to us both that we have it not in our power to make them as comfortable as we wish. Could I then consistently lessen still more my ability to help them by giving to the Missionary Society?'

'But could you not spare this trifle in the year without taking from your other charities?' resumed Mrs. Gray. 'The doctor's income is as large as my husband's, I know, ynd we both give to the Missions without, I trust, neglecting the poor.— Then why couldn't you? You are not as extravagant in many things as I am, and your family is no larger than ours—but yes, it is too—I had forgotten that you have your nieces living with you, and that makes a great difference, especially as you are bringing them up the same as your *own girls*, and the cost of *their* education is no trifling sum?'

'No, but it is a necessary expense— But,' added Mrs. Baldwin, smiling, 'perhaps you think my nieces might be deprived of a liberal education, in order to spare money for the Missions?'

'Oh, I know you would not do that.— Yet I do not think it is incumbent on us to support every relation who happens not to be well provided for; and to bring them up, if children, in the manner one's own children are brought up.'

A tear started to Mrs. Baldwin's eye, and she said sadly,

'When my sister died her three little girls were left in my care. I promised her that as far as I could I would supply her place to them, and even if no such promise had been given I should consider it obligatory on me to do so. The doctor was not only willing but desirous that I should take charge of them, and of course we make no difference between them and their cousins.'

"Well, they have been quite fortunate, but it is a great charge upon you. I would not be burdened in such a way.'

"Oh, yes, you would! I would not think so hardly of you as to believe that your words express your real sentiments. Yet I know there are not a few who have such views and act in accordance. Their hearts are touched by the sight of misery, there purse is ever open to relieve 'the poor;' yet they are aware all the time that some of their own kindred, or at least some of their former acquaintances are struggling in secret against distress as great as that which they will relieve in strangers. They are filled with zeal for the conversion of the 'heathen,' while to their domestics they will not willingly give sufficient time to attend to religious duties. Nay, I have known some of those pious, zealous ladies who, while anxious for the conversion of the whole world, never found time to instill religious sentiments into the hearts of their children Now all this seems to me false, or at least mistaken charity and zeal. 'Let charity begin at home,' is my motto. When we have given due care to our own families, to those of our kindred who may be in need, then if we have money and time to spare for others it is our duty to remember them.'

Mrs. Gray colored and looked down as if the remarks of her hostess had awakened some unpleasant thoughts; but she rallied from the momentary embarrassment and introduced a new topic.

As she was about taking leave Mrs. Baldwin's two youngest children came down stairs with their nurse ready for their morning walk. Mrs. Gray waited until they had left the house, when she remarked,

'That is a nice looking girl you have in Jane's place. And by-the-way how is Jane? She ought to have recovered ere this, unless her injuries were very severe.'

'They were,' said Mrs. Baldwin, 'and although she is now so much better that she thinks in a few weeks she can resume the charge of the children; the doctor is of opinion she will not be able to go much about the house for some time. Her accident was a fearful one, we had little hopes at first that she could recover from her wounds.'

'And you have kept her here all the time, having the trouble and expense of her illness—and I did hear the other day that you still pay her wages, although having another girl in her place. Is it so?'

'Most certainly. Poor Jane has been a faithful nurse to my little ones for several years, and I could not think of discontinuing her wages, which are great use to her mother and three young sisters.'

'Ah, well, there is no use in talking to you, I see; but I cannot help thinking what nice little ornaments you could buy for my table with the money you have spent on Jane,' said Mrs. Gray, as she laughingly repeated her adieus and tripped away.

The winter passed on, quickly to the ladies interested in the projected Fair— slowly and sadly to many of the poor belonging to the congregation, who, as Mrs. Baldwin had anticipated, were but sparingly provided for, At Easter, the Fair was held, and was successful even beyond the hopes of its most sanguine advocates. A few days after it closed Mrs. Gray was again a visitor to Mrs. Baldwin, to whom she gave a glowing account of the Fair in general, and her own table in particular, which she had had the gratification of hearing pronounced the handsomest in the room. She was interrupted at length by the entrance of another visitor—a person who of all her acquaintance she least desired to see. For years there had been a rivalry between Mrs. Gray and Mrs. Stuart, and as the former generally bore off the palm, the latter took revenge by contriving to make her rival uncomfortable when they chanced to meet by some disagreeable remarks. On this occasion there was a glitter in her eyes as they fell upon Mrs. Gray, which she thought ominous; and she was about bringing her visit to a close when she was decided to reman by hearing Mrs Stuart say that her stay would be very brief, as she was merely paying a few calls to particular friends after her return from Virginia, where she had been spending the last two months. Apparently forgetful of Mrs. Gray's presence she went on to detail the various pleasant incidents connected with her trip to the South, until startled by the striking of the clock she rose abruptly, declaring that she had overstaid the time to which she had limited herself. After warmly pressing her hostess to return the call as soon as possible she glanced to Mrs. Gray, and said, carelessly, 'I presume I need not invite *you*, but perhaps you will condescend to call at our house to see one of your Virginia relatives who is living with me.'

Mrs. Gray colored, haughtily saying, there must be a mistake.

'Not all,' replied Mrs Stuart, with an air of triumph. 'There is no mistake, I assure you, Mrs. Gray, for one of my friends there, Mrs. George Hargrave, was with your cousin when she died, and took charge of her four children, the eldest of whom she obtained a place for, the next in age I brought with me to take care of my little Emma, and the two youngest are still at Mrs Hargrave s, as there is no orphan asylum in the t wn, and she does not wish them to suffer. She was very kind to their mother while she was sick, and from all I heard she stood in great need of charity, for she was entirely destitute. I should not have known that she was related to you, but Mrs. Hargrave found, among tho few things she left, a letter from you, which it appeared was written on the receipt of one from her begging some assistance, which you were unablo, the letter stated, to give. If you would like to do anything for the two little boys, you can write to Mrs. Hargrave, as they are a great charge upon her. She was glad that I took Sally, who, by the way, is the image of your Kate—rather indolent and self-willed, too; but as I have had her *bound* it will be worth while to take some trouble with her, and I expect I will be able to make her *useful*,'

Poor Mrs. Gray! The color came and went painfully during this harangue, and she could not trust herself to reply to her tormentor; but when alone with Mrs. Baldwin she gave full vent to her indignation, while that lady, who commiserated her mortified feelings, strove to soothe her irritation, though she could not forbear gently hinting how much more real benevolence would have been shown in relieving the distressed family than in helping to liquidate the church debt. Mrs. Gray did not controvert this suggestion. During her walk home, she recalled that mournful appeal to her, penned by the dying woman, which she had disregarded in her vain desire to have a prominent part in 'public charities.' Her memory went back to the period of girlhood, when her deceased cousin had been her favorite companion—she recalled, with an emotion of shame, the neglect with which she had treated that cousin, after her husband had become dissipated—how she had striven to banish the recollection of her *poor relation* —she thought over it all, now, and while remorse blended with her anger against Mrs. Stuart, she almost determined to extend that relief to the two orphaned boys which she had cruelly withheld from their unhappy mother.

This resolution, however, was never put in pratice; for, many articles remaining on hand after the Fair, it was decided to add as much as possible to the number and hold a sale at the ensuing Christmas.— Mrs. Gray, of course, must be one of the leading spirits in this undertaking, and in the laudable zeal with which she entered upon it, her charitable intentions toward her orphan cousins were soon forgotten.

A New Dodge.—We copy the following from the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser:

'On credible information we are allowed to state that liquor has been sold of late in the suburbs of Edgefield village in the shape of eggs. The dealer, it appears had saved a number of egg shells nearly whole, they being only slightly punctured to let out the original contents. Through the same aperture whiskey was introduced and the egg then reclosed, how we are unable to state. Thus renewed in spirits, the eggs went freely at a dollar per dozen.

☞ Gross inhumanity—compelling an actor, who has died a "violent death," to appear before an audience two minutes later, and return thanks for witnessing his death struggles.

LIEUTENANT MADAME BRULON, THE FRENCH HEROINE.

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE "STRONG-MINDED."

Angelique Marie Joseph Ducheman was born in 1772, from that hot-bed of heroes which four years before had produced the immortal trio, Napoleon, Wellington, Chateaubriand.

The father of this heroine served thirty-six consecutive years in the 42d Regiment, now the 57th of the line. He was married at the Havre; Angelique was born in garrison at Dinau, in the North of France. The soldier's bivouac was her only youthful home.

At the age of seventeen she was a wife, at eighteen a mother, at twenty a widow. Her husband, the brave Brulon, fell at Ajaccio in Corsica. 'Three days after I learned his fate,' says Angelique, whilst speaking of the effect the dreadful news had upon her, 'I took the uniform of his regiment, and demanded permission to avenge his death. Two brothers had fallen in active service; our father had died on the field of battle—my heart, head, and hand burned to send destruction to the rebel Corsicans, and my testimonials tell how well I fulfilled my vows.'

Thus, at the youthful age of twenty we find her upon the most exciting stage which the world has ever known. Louis XVI was beheaded, and France a Republic. Angelique was a wife, a mother. a widow, a citizen, a soldier in the war of liberty. She served seven years in the various capacities of private, corporal, corporal-fourier, and sergeant-major. At the age of twenty-seven, in the year 1799, she was admitted to the hotel des Invalides, being the only female soldier ever permitted to receive its support.

The Hotel des Invalides embraces what would compose almost a populous township. Five thousand officers and soldiers can find there a quiet retreat, where their wounds may be healed, and their declining years solaced by their country's care.

You can estimate the probable average of men complete which these fragmentary veterans might equal. You see various items in movement as if in natural gravitation toward their fellows, like the bits of the fabled chopped-up monster, seeking their original unity. Here is an eye; there an ear; there a lone fore-finger; there an arm without a mate; there a body waiting for its legs; but, curious to remark, every fellow has somehow saved his head, and seems to prize it for the facilities it affords for smoking.

Every stranger visits the marvellous kitchens of the establishments, and makes his exclamations at its daily statistics— '4,000 pounds of meat, 20 bushels of carrots, ditto onions, ditto potatoes, 5,000 eggs,' &c. Every body sees the bullet that killed Turenne, and some have courage to mount to the garrets to see the plans of the fortified towns of Europe.— Those who do not forget it, visit the tomb of Napoleon. These are the catalogued sights of the Invalides.

Lieutenant Madame Brulon was admitted into the Hotel not because she was a woman, a widow, a mother, but by her right and merit as a wounded soldier.— There she received her support, and the small pay allowed to non-commissioned officers, and in addition to this, for some time, a salary of £20 a year as clerk in the magazine of clothing. At the age of thirty-five she became the chief of this department, with a salary of £120 per annum. By her economy she was enabled to establish her daughter, and more recently to aid her grand-children and great-grand-children; and last Sund-y, when we went to see her, she offered us bonbons, received after the christening of a still later generation.

Every champion of the favorite doctrine of the rights of woman will find in her a column of support—a pedestal on which to rest his principles.

At the siege of Calvi, Madame Brulon distinguished herself signally. For eleven months had they been blockaded, seventy-five days bombarded, but she brought relief to the garrison of Gesco; and the cross of the Legion of Honor on her breast is her country's acknowledgment of her heroic action. The following are the testimonials of her comrades:

'We, the undersigned, corporals and soldiers of the detachment of the 42d Regiment in garrison at Calvi, certify and attest that the 5th Prairial the year 11 (1794,) the *citoyenne* Angelique Marie Joseph Duchemin, widow Brulon, corporal fourrier, performing the functions of sergeant, commanded us in the action at the fort of Gesco; that she fought with us with the courage of a heroine; that in an assault we were obliged to fight hand to hand; that she received a sabre cut in the right arm, and a moment after another from a style in the left; that finding we failed of amunition, though severely wounded, she set out at midnight for Calvi, a mile and a half distant, where, by the courage and zeal of a true republican, she raised and charged with amunition sixty women, whom she led to us, escorted by four men, which enabled us to repulse the enemy and to preserve the fort; and that, in fine, we have only to congratulate ourselves upon our commander.

In speaking of her wounds and dangers, Madame Brulon adds, whilst relating with kindling eye, the terrors of the siege and the straits to which she was put:

'I did not mind my wounds in each arm, nor did I fear the dark, but set out alone at midnight, evaded the guards, roused sixty starving women, and led them to the fort, which we reached at two o'clock in the morning. We gave the women each half a pound of rice, which we all considered an excellent bargain.'

Still later, at the siege of Calvi, all the canoniers having been killed, the non-commissioned officers were called upon to fill their places; it was thus, while defending a bastion, in aiming a sixteen-pounder, that she was wounded in the left leg by the bursting of a bomb.

This last wound disabled her for service and entitled her to a place in the Hotel des Invalides.

October 22, 1822, upon the proposition of General de Latour Manbourg, Governor of the Invalids, she received the grade of 2d Lieutenant, in these terms:

'Madame Brulon, military invalid, having held the rank of Sergeant before her entrance to the Hotel, has obtained from the bounties of the King (Louis XVIII) the honorable rank of 2d Lieutenant, and will be thus recognized hereafter on parade. The Governor hastens to make known, by means of this order, this new favor of his majesty, accorded to one who has rendered herself so worthy of it by her excellent principles, her good sentiments, and the high consideration which she enjoys at the Hotel.'

During the reign of the first Napoleon she was recommended by the Governor of the Invalides as 'one having rendered herself worthy, by qualities considered above her sex, to participate in the recompense created for the brave.' But the honor of decorating this remarkable woman was reserved for Napoleon, President of the Republic. Madame Brulon lives now not only the unique military invalid, but the unique female member of the Society of the French Legion of Honor. Her nomination was announced in the *Moniteur* of the 19th August, 1851, at the head of a long list of others, without any allusion to her sex, thus:

'Cavalier—Brulon—(Angelique Marie Joseph,) Second Lieut.—seven campaigns —three wounds—several times distinguished, particularly at Corsica, in defending a fort, 5th Prarial—year 11, (1794.)

Madame Brulon, though eighty-three years of age, retains all the vivacity of youthful expression, and assured us she felt no faculty missing; but she lamented her inability to guide well her feet, the right leg having become more refractory than the wounded one.

She wears the uniform of the Invalides, and since her first adoption of military dress has never left it but once, and that for a moment's amusement to her grand-children, when she assumed female attire. But the children instead of being amused burst into tears, and begged their grand-mama to go back again to her soldier's clothes.

There are several portraits of her taken at different ages.

Her hair, once raven, is now white as snow, except some late new-comers, which have assumed their youthful hue. Her voice has the tone and vigor of a commander's. Her eye is like the eagle's. Her hand is feminine, which she gestures with masculine energy. Her attitudes, salutations, styles of expression, all combine to make you believe she is really what she seems. Her testimonials prove her to have been always a woman of the severest principles, the purest manners, and the most unsullied reputation. Her reply to trifling familiarity was, 'I am a woman, but I command men.'

She was adored as the divinity of her regiment, and cherished as the palladium of its safety.

Her virtues and her valor stand undimmed beside those of the Maid of Orleans. Long live Madame Brulon!

"SUCCESS."

Across the street is Aladdin's house; he is a Yankee boy, and that, you know, is the type of success. He began by bartering jack-knives, and getting the best; he gathered and sold blackberries, and greased the bottom of the measure so as to carry a little capital to the next transaction. He learned at school to practice addition for himself and subtraction for his neighbors. The whole world became for him a large market in which to buy cheap and sell dear; for him there was no beauty, no poetry in the universe. With Bible in hand, quid in mouth, he wanders Jerusalem through and 'calculates' the site of the holy places. He carves his name beside that of Rameses and awakens the quiet of Thebes with the whistled strains of Yankee Doodle and Dan Tucker. He returns to his native village, an example of success to the young Aladins. He owns a million, and of all the Companies of which he is not President, he is a Director. He has bought house and lands, pictnres and ornaments of costly price; he has also bought a Mrs. Aladdin. He goes to church on Sunday, clasps his hands in prayer, but forgets to open them when the collection box comes around. At last he dies—for even men like him are mortal— and the commercial newspapers record the virtues of the successful merchant, the good husband and father, the firm and generous friend. Aladdin was a gross, ignorant, coarse man, who was sly, and made money. But is that the kind of success that any man of noble mind is anxious to pursue? Do such desire the success of Aladdin? Dicken's and Irving's works sell, but the emasculated novel, unilluminated by a single ray of genius, sells a thousand times better. This is 'the fifty thousandth,' says the exulting booksel'er. And this becomes fame to you, the ep'emeral novelist. You are a lion to-day, on account of your book; next day, I am a lion, because I safely skulled across the river in a wooden dipper—and you are forgetten! It is just ninety years since Goldsmith's Traveller appeared in a London newspaper. The Vicar of Wakefield was sold, through Dr. Johnson's mediation, for $60; and in ten years after, the author died. With what love do we hang over his pages; his books are influences and friends forever; and yet the five thousandth copy was never announced, and Oliver Goldsmith, M. B., often wanted a dinner! Horace Walpole, the coxcomb of literature, smiled at him contemptuously from his gilded carriage. Goldsmith struggled cheerfully with his adverse fate, and died. But then sad mourners, whom he had aided in their affliction, gathered around his bed; and a lady of distinction, whom he had only dared to admire at a distance, came and cut a lock of his hair for a remembrance. When I see that Goldsmith, thus carrying his heart in his hand, line a palm-branch, I lok on him as a successful man whom adversity could not bring down from the level of his lofty nature; and when I compare him with Aladdin and Bluebeard, I am constrained by my manhood, to say that Goldsmith is he who has had true success, and that they it is who have failed. In the popular way of judging, the lucky man must be successful; even he who sews a monkey to a codfish, and makes money of the combination, must be called successful. Surely, unless you admit that thriving knavery is success, you must reject this belief, and admit that, not what a man *has*, but what *he is*, constitutes success. I do not rail at wealth; the wealthy man may be successful and worthy of success, and wealth is to be desired for the good it can give and enable to do. A man would rather lose his fortune than his legs; but, are not character and truth more valuable than legs? these are things that cannot be bought; these are emotions that can have no valuation at the Stock Board! The lives of men who have not been successful, according to the ordinary standard, are those which have been the most valuable. The poets, and painters, and artists are never the *successful* men. Lorenzo, the Magnificent, was so, because he knew how to use riches, not because he was rich. A planter who received intelligence of the ruin, by a freshet, of his property, smiled at the news, and turned away to help others. This is true success; and this simple anecdote of a man thus truly successful is of more value than some autobiographies written to explain the mysteries of that science! The father of the prodigal son used no such sharp words to the returned wanderer, as a well-regulated parent might have done, to set an example to the younger branches of the family.— Meanwhile, the elder brother, who had not played cards on the Sabbath justly complained of his father's course. He deserved success, he thought; but which part do our best emotions approve? The man who has the qualities which deserve success, although his bankers' book show no large balance, is indeed as successful as he with the same faculties who has succeeded in the world's estimation, and whose well invested gains give him a vast income. Can a man look into the world, and history, and his own heart, and preserve this low standard? Shall we Americans, who long ago pronounced *men* superior to *kings*, not hold men superior to merchants?

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

There is a worldly wisdom inferior to a worldly weakness. The contempt of worldly men for poets is based on the consciousness that they are not bad enough for a bad world. The thing for which men must a little blush and apologize, is a life of beauty, and art, and letters; yet the most charming companions and *fastest* friends are on the unsuccessful side.— They prefer the picturesque to the strictly proper. They have no idea of the best stock to buy into if they have money to invest. The Duke of Marlboro' will take care that no superfluous shilling escapes. Goldsmith will spend his last in an unnecessary banquet for his friends. Publishers and practical men invest well and get good dividends; our friends, the authors, invest in good suppers and wines, and get dividends of headaches, dyspepsia and death. Success is not what men obtain publicly; it is what they are in themselves. Every man can define to himselt his own success; no other man can, for success is the grand secret between a man and his God. Poverty and distress may be true success, because they marshal in a man all his manhood; just as prosperity, by sapping the manly qualities, may be a great failure. The old and sad may. 'In a life where food' is the first necessity, leave your fine sentiments; life is a riddle or a 'tragedy.' But what will the young man find life to be, who is greeted on the threshold by such a welcome as this, when those who have prospered sneer at the ardent and devoted; I have traveled beyond the Alleghanies, and when there, the west seemed farther still; and as I turned homeward toward the setting sun, the west was still before me, and still receding. So of success; it seems almost within the grasp, but when reached for, who clasps it? Who has indeed attained it?— *Lect. by G. W. Curtis.*

From the Commercial Aurora.

MY EARLY HOME.

BY M. D. K.

Oh, for a visit to the home of my childhood! To behold once more the loved place, and the scenes, where my childish sports occurred. Events that transpired in bygone days are recalled to mind, fond memories, and pleasant recollections are awakened when thinking of that endeared home.

The white cottage in which the days of my infancy were passed, was surrounded by evergreen shrubbery, interlaced with blooming vines. On either side of the graveled walk, stood a stately pine, whose dark branches seemed full of unseen harps, o'er whose Eolian strings, the silk winged zephyrs played the livelong day; and among whose shivering foliage, the forest vocalists poured forth their sweetest melody, each striving that his own musical notes should rise pre-eminent, over those of all competition. While around their weather beaten trunks the moss, and the ivy, so artlessly trimmed.

The woodbine, and honeysuckle, whose mingled foliage, formed rich clusters, and garlanded festoons, were trellised in wild confusion around the windows, and seemingly added a new charm, and imparted an air of romantic interest. In the rear was an orchard beneath whose bending trees, I oft have gathered the golden fruits of autumn, or to whose refreshing shade I have oft retired, and poured over the pages of some interesting story book.

The surrounding land lay in sunny slopes, and fertile valleys, interspersed and embroidered with beautiful flowers, and encircled by gently rising hills, clothed to the summit by towering oaks, and perpetual verdure.

How seemingly hard the fate, that I who always loved greeen fields, and forest trees should be destined to pass my life within the limits of a city, where nought but visions of gloomy walls, and dusty pavements meet the eye.

Oh! for one more ramble through some boundless forest, with no companions, save the murmuring trees, and the wild flowers that blossom on the margin of the gurgling streamlet that ripples so musically over the cragged rocks, and silently and unseen glides away among mossy stones, and drooping willows.

Oh! to sit on the green grass, beneath the boughs of some pyramidal oak, and weave bright green leaves, and flowering moss, into glowing wreaths, or watch the last rosette flush of sunset give a parting kiss, to the fleecy clouds, as they gradually in indescribable beauty, fade into a dim twilight. While the pale glimmering stars one by one peer forth, from the dark azure vault of heaven's cerulean canopy, and the full orbed queen of night, coursing her way through the cloudless firmament, high above the distant line of the horizon, pours her refulgent beams o'er hill and dale, illuminating the landscape, and gilding the foliage of the distant trees, with a thousand varied hues and shades.

Welcome, lovely solitude, that for a time secludes us from the gaze of an unfeeling world. Who, when trying to appreciate the impressive beauty, of Nature's loveliness, is not inspired with pure and holy thoughts, and led to—

Look up, through Nature's works, to Nature's God.

VARIETY.

Mrs Partington thus discourses, as reported by the *Boston Post*: 'So they meet on Thursday to qualify the Governor, do they?' said Mrs. Partington to the member from Bozzleton, who had just taken a blow at the spirometer to test his ability to sustain the weight of his duties as a legislator. He assured her that this was a fact and looked at her with becoming legislative dignity. Well,' said she, offering him a pinch of snuff, 'wouldn't it be well to try to qualify all of the members, for goodness knows the most of 'em need qualifying enough.' The member pleaded an engagement on a committee, and disappeared behind a pillar of the State House, while the old lady went to seek Ike, who was viewing the statue of Washington, and wondering how many marbles it would make if it was cut up. Does your son play eucre?' said a gentleman to Mrs. Partington, on seeing Ikey enter with a pack of cards in his hand. 'La, sakes,' answered the old lady, looking over her spectacles, 'they don't play the pianny but I shouldn't wonder if he could whistle it. Ikey, put up those wicked cards, and whistle euchre for the gentleman.' It is strange how that boy has generated lately, and taking her knitting work, commenced to knit in a dejected manner.

☞ The following is from the pen of a disappointed bard in the interior. He is certainly a genius in his way. Hear him:

Them charms of yourn must soon decay,
With all the joy that youth has brung;
For beauty quickly fades away—
Then go it, Laura, while you're young!

'What are you about?' inquired a lunatic of a cook, who was industriously stripping the feathers from a chicken.

'Dressing a chicken,' answered the cook.

'I should call that undressing,' said the crazy fellow in reply.

The cook looked reflective.

Our Geography.—"Billy, give us a description of the earth."

"Yes, sir. The airth is a wast globe, filled with mud, filth, Sebastopoles and shanghais."

"What are its products?"

"Whiskey, gin, Nebraska bills, and busted bank bills."

"How many races of men are there?"

"Three—races of Union course, races for election, and races for money."

"Where is America?"

"All over creation—it is the paradise that Adam, the fust fillumbuster, was turned out on."

"Smart boy—go up to the head."

☞ There are two gentlemen by the name of Potter, in the Rhode Island Legislature, who look so much alike that when one drinks a bottle of wine the other gets tipsy on it.

☞ Brown says the ham he had for breakfast was so hard, it was something more than a ham. Jones hints that in that case it might have been a hammer.

—An advocate having lately gained a suit for a poor young lady, she remarked, "I have nothing to pay you with, sir, but my heart." "Hand it over to the clerk, if you please, I wish no fee for myself," he replied.

☞ Arms vs. Legs.—An individual in San Francisco, descanting on what he would do were he an editor, said, "If I had a newspaper office, I would arm it." A friend standing by, quietly remarked, "Yes, and at the first symptom of difficulty you would *leg it*."

☞ In a Tight Place.—President of a Western bank rushes up to his friend "Charley, can't you give me change for a dollar? I see the Bank Superintendent is in town, and I want some specie in the vault to make a show."

☞ Valuable Dog.—"I say, stranger," said a cottage urchin, in the neighborhood of Montreal, Canada, to a Yankee pedlar, "don't whistle that dog away." "Why, he ain't no use, no how—he's too homely." "Why, he licks the plates and dishes clean, so that we wouldn't part with him nohow; for our new dog ain't got used to mustard yet."

Virginia and California.—There are 12 Virinians in the California Legislatur.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Whig.

"KNOW NOTHINGS."

The establishment in our midst of a lodge of the so-called "Know Nothings," I am glad to observe, has elicited some discussion in relation to the objects and utility of that order. This is right; the *pros* and *cons* in such matters should be suggested and made public at the very outset; it will not answer to wait until it shall become an "institution," a fixed fact, and when, if it be an evil, it will be too late to provide a remedy.

No reflecting man will deny, that in a government where freedom of speech and opinion exist, on constitutional rights, the necessity of secret political organization may be sharply questioned. In monarchial governments the members of such would be called conspirators or revolutionists, because the only object could be to obtain, under secret concert of action and opinion, privileges and immunities not sanctioned by their laws, and where the open avowal of the object would subject the citizen to censure or punishment; here all is conceded that a rational being would ask, and if more were needed it is the high privilege, the imperative duty of the American freemen to thunder it in the ears of their rulers, and not in a trembling whisper to a midnight conclave.

It is the boast of the order that they elect men to office, who either were not candidates or whose chances of success would have been hopeless, but for their assistance. Nothing could more clearly evidence its Anti-Republican tendencies; it is but boasting that they defeat the expressed will of the people; candidates are nominated in open convention by the delegates duly authorized to do so. It is presumed that these nominations are made with reference to some special fitness in the nominee, or to some particular interest to be subserved. By a concentration of Know Nothing votes, the reasonable expectations of the people are frustrated. It may be urged that the ballot-box constitutes the clearest index to the popular will, but here it is not so. The votes of secret factions are based upon carrying out an object foreign to the general good, only to themselves, and in which they alone were interested. In this way, office-seekers are taught to curb the inclination, to rely upon patriotism and well-doing to obtain the confidence of voters and are compelled to a mean subserviency to the dictates of unknown and irresponsible power. Its ends, in short, are sought to be accomplished, not by the enlightenment of the people, but by removing, as far as possible from them, the machinery by which they are governed.

It concentrates power in the hands of the few, for while numerically they may be inferior, yet all know the effect of a body of men, though few in number, well disciplined and armed, upon a superior force, dismembered and without concert of action. The Jacobin clubs of Paris, secret, political organizations, consisting of a few thousand, controlled the destinies of thirty millions of Frenchmen. Having once tasted the sweets of domination, their deliberations ceased to turn upon the welfare of the country, and they became a mere assemblage of butchers; they feasted on human blood during the day, and at night appeased the gnawing of their wolfish appetites in the anticipation of to-morrow's slaughter; domestic privacy was invaded, the son betrayed to the guillotine the father, and the husband the wife, there is no reason why, in its natural extension, a secret political association should not apply to private and domestic relations, to character and reputation, the same principles applied to politics, to birth, or to religion.

As a secret religious association, an illustration may be found in the inquisition, which for ages controlled the Catholic nations of Europe, until Napoleon, the true viceregent for the time, of God on earth, shattered with his armed legions the bloody manacles with which it had fettered mankind. It is not pretended that the object is the advancement particularly of the Protestant faith, but stern opposition to the Catholic. I am protestant in my religious belief, and certainly would eschew with as much zeal as any the predominance of Catholics in this country, and whenever they shall arrogate to themselves an undue assumption of power or privilege, shall be ready to prevent it, if necessary, by the strong hand. The Constitution guarantees to them, as to all other denominations, the "free exercise" of their faith, and it is known, in the South at least, that they have not in any way transcended the constitutional rights. With us they are too insignificant in point of numbers to excite fear, and there is something unmanly in oppressing by secret combinations, those who should be assailed only with the weapons of reason and truth. We are indebted for this peculiar mode of opposition to the Catholics to the New Englanders, a people who in their early settlement here, fled it is said from the persecution in the Old World to enjoy religious freedom in this. They evinced their appreciation of religious freedom by banishing Roger Williams, for saying that the "Civil Magistrate should restrain crime, but never violate the freedom of the soul." They banished Anne Hutchinson and Wheeler, they fined and whipped Clark and Homes, Baptist preachers, for denunciating the tenets of their faith. They passed a law banishing the Quakers on pain of death, and actually hung several under this enactment. Within easy distances of where these abominations were perpetrated, flourished a Catholic colony, built up under the auspices of Sir George Calvert, himself a devotee of that faith. To these people is due the honor of being the first, in the history of the World, to proclaim entire religious toleration, and to grant the enjoyment of perfect religious freedom to all sects, creeds and denominations.—Bancroft, the distinguished American historian, uses this language: "Calvert deserves to be ranked among the most wise and benevolent law givers of all ages. He was the first in the history of the Christian world to seek for religious security and peace by the practice of justice, and not by the exercise of power; to plan the establishment of popular institutions with the enjoyment of liberty of conscience; to advance the career of civilization, by recognizing the rightful equality of all christian sects. The asylum of Papists was the spot where, in a remote corner of the world, on the banks of rivers, which as yet, had hardly been explored, the mild performance of a proprietary, adopted religious freedom as the basis of the State."

Let us pursue the parallel a little further. Two hundred years have, since the events referred to, transpired. The descendents of those puritans in education, enlightenment and morals, claim the foremost rank among the nations, and cannot urge for themselves, under the relying phrase of "delusion," the exemption from blame, which they exact from their ancestry, and yet in what respect are they better? Have they not proscribed and repudiated Southern Christians for the exercise of a constitutional right, in holding slaves, whom their puritanic fathers stole in Africa and sold to ours! and would they not hang and burn us, as of old, if they had the power.

Have not their preachers, forgetful of God and of their high calling, banded together to violate the constitution, and render nugatory the laws of the land! Have not their Churches become Pandemoniums, where black protestants and white protestants, male and female, mingle together, to utter blasphemies against God, and treason against the States! Have they not ignored the God of nature, abjured the precepts of the blessed Saviour, and made unto themselves a God with black skin, wooly hair and blubber lips, whose very stench is sweet perfume in the nostrils of their fair maidens; and do they not bow at his feet, and in place of prayers mutter curses and revilings upon the white citizens of the South? Have not protestant professors in the Colleges, and leaders in their Churches, hoary-headed imbeciles in their impotent rage, opened their toothless jaws, and throwing up their lean and wrinkled hands vowed their readiness to bear arms against us? Have not professors and preachers, assimilating themselves, as nearly as possible in outward form, to the vile beasts whose hearts their own already or nearly resembled, sworn not to shave their filthy faces until the fugitive slave law was repealed? In time of war their vehicles of denunciation against their own countrymen, while fighting our battles, and their prayers unheeded by Omnipotence, have been uttered for the success of our enemies. In the time of peace they have preached resistance to the laws, and to those who execute them, and the blood of an Irishman, a Catholic spirit in defence of Southern property, still cries from the ground for vengeance against his protestant murderers of Boston. All this, and much more, have Northern protestants done It was among these people that Know-Nothingism had its origin; they boast a majority in Boston, and in most towns in the State, and the object is said to be to protect the protestant religion. One would seek in vain elsewhere, short of Hell, for worse christians than these same freesoil protestants. How have northern Catholics borne themselves during these events? It is enough to say that they have respected the laws of the land and the rights of the South, and it may not be inapt here to remark, that the only man at the North who has had the courage to assert his belief in slavery as a decree of God, and as such neither sinful or criminal, is an Irishman, the champion of freedom in his own land, and of the white race here. All honor to John Mitchell.

Let us pause before we join a crusade against these people. Southern Know-nothings are merely following the fashion of the times. They are true to the South and irreproachable in all respects: I speak because I know some of them. But let them consider before they arouse a spirit of undying enmity on the part of men who, at least have done us and ours no injury From the time of the Apostles to the present day, history shows that persecution for opinion's sake has produced the same result—increase of numbers and strength of conviction. For every drop of blood that has been shed by the martyrs, has sprung in existence a living full-grown devotee to their faith. The fires that lit the funeral pyres of Latimer and Ridley illumined the hemisphere and the light is not extinguished. Who cannot admire the spirit of the reply of a Catholic heroine of Scott's when urged to sacrifice her faith to expediency—"Forsake the gallant fathers?" said she, "I would as soon, were I a man, forsake their banner when the tide of battle pressed hardest against it and turn like a hireling recreant to join the victorious enemy."

Men will yield even religion to persuasion and conviction; they will barter it for gold, for power and place. But to persecution and punishment, the adamant itself offers not so firm a resitance.

One of the missions of Know-Nothingism is said to be to break down the democratic party. As a member of the whig party, I have been all my political life engaged in the same abortive, and until recently I may say, patriotic effort. This sudden desire to destroy it, comes at a juncture that does not suit Southern men, at least until we can supply its place with a better. It is calculated to arouse suspicion, that it is made just at a time when the Northern whigs, being thoroughly corrupt and denationalized, we are forced to rely upon Northern democrats for the preservation of the Constitution, the Union and of private rights. Break it down and we should be doubtless well helped by Northern Know-Nothings. The Southern whigs are still the loyal and true men they have ever been, and their fortune is mine, so it leads not back to fraternization with the whigs of the North. But when Mason and Dixon's line is passed and I seek to clasp hands with one in the spirit and pride of a brother and an American, I must seek him in the ranks of the democrats; for while a few of the noble spirits of these still linger around the Constitution to protect and defend it in moments of peril, we look in vain to find engaged in the same patriotic cause one solitary whig.

Let us hope that without the aid of secret political societies, from the *debris* left by the conflict of factions, we may find sound material sufficient to build up a party resolute to stem the torrent of fanaticism which threatens to overwhelm us—to preserve intact the Constitution and maintain invincible the Union of these States, cemented by the blood of the patriots who have gone before us.

These secret organizations, political or religious, are not indigenous to our soil; they are transplanted from a colder clime; they belong to the order of fungi and excresences, with which the people of the North disfigure human nature and libel their Creator. They do not suit the genius of our people. We should be as we have been, generous to the needy and oppressed of other lands, and assail, as we have always done, our enemies, with an open front and in the light of day, and not with the weapon of the assassin and under cover of night.

NATIVE WHIG.

Democratic Pioneer.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 6, 1855.

☞ Edwin Brace, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Hertford, N. C., vice James S. Ball, resigned.

"PETERSON'S LADIES NATIONAL MAGAZINE."—Although received some two weeks since, by some means or other we neglected to make the usual acknowledgment. Peterson is not only a punctual, but always a most welcome visitor to our sanctum. We have drawn upon his columns for a very neat and *pointed* little story which we publish upon the first page of our paper to-day. The price of this excellent periodical is $2, in advance, and Clubs can procure it at the following low rates: Three copies for one year, $5; Five copies for one year, $7,50; Eight copies for one year $10.

Address Charles J. Peterson, No. 102, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

"THE CAROLINA CULTIVATOR."—This is the name of a new Agricultural monthly publication, edited and published by William D. Cooke, Raleigh, N. C. We wish the enterprise success with all our heart, and shall be delighted to hear that the Cultivator has met with the warm approval and *material* aid of the planters of the State. We subjoin the terms of subscription: 1 copy in advance, $1,00; 6 copies $5,00; 10 copies $8,00; 13 copies $10,-00; 20 copies $15,00.

Subscriptions may begin with any number; but when not otherwise directed, the back numbers of the current volume will be sent.

GENEROUS.

Our neighbor of the Sentinel desires us to cease our defence of papists and foreigners and "stand up with (us) him in defence of the liberties of America." Now, Mr. Sentinel this is generous—very. We have always thought too much of our good old platform to think of sliding off so easily, and if you have found no difficulty in giving up your former political opinions for a one idea creed, do not think Democrats can do the same thing. We are Democrats because we think and believe the doctrines of our party to be the only true American party, and the only sure defence of the "liberties of America." Our forefathers, in adopting the Constitution, gave it to us as the chart to guide us, and as we find therein the rock of intolerance and persecution laid down to be avoided, we must be excused from joining you in steering directly upon it. "Bolder men may venture more," but we will keep in the old track.

☞ The same disposition to call the democratic party ugly names, will sometimes show itself in the galvanized Whig Know Nothing journals, that was manifest before the conversion and baptism occurred—"*loco*-catholic" in the Sentinel of Saturday. Ah! neighbor be careful, or you will spoil the game.

Our neighbor of the dark lantern sanctum over the way, is down upon us in his last issue "like a thousand of brick" To speak classically, (the Sentinel will correct us if we violate the rules) *he lays it on with a vim.* We have no appetite for such *sharp shooting*, and without another word we cry "'nuff," as the boys say when the scratching and gouging commences. But we can but admire the spirit displayed in the threat to "treat us as the advocate of foreign influence and papal power," if we don't stop abusing the Know Nothings. Now this would indeed be terrible, and we tremble at the bare thought of our valiant neighbor taking vengeance upon us for daring to speak our sentiments freely, by "treating us as the advocate of foreign influence and papal power." After consummating the vast undertaking of proscribing from office and religious worship all the foreigners and Catholics (about six all told) in this District, *we* are threatened with a discharge from its batteries, and of consequence utter annihilation. Most cruel and tyrannical Sentinel! Exercise towards us, we beseech you, that heavenly forbearance and mercy so aptly and beautifully inculcated by the Saviour of mankind, and don't for His sake, "treat" us so unfeelingly! Think of it. We are one of you and among you—always lived in the rural Districts of America, and expect to be buried on this side of the ocean—we want our very winding sheet to be made of Kentucky Jeans, striped with red, white and blue, bestarred with genuine *American* paint—we haven't got the slightest notion in the world of expatriating ourself from this great and glorious country. Farther, we are no Catholic—not a bit of it—good old Protestant stock every inch of us! This is our pedigree to a fraction. Now after this candid avowal of our nativity, affinities and prejudices, won't you recant that horrible threat to "treat us as the advocate of foreign influence and papal power." To recur again to the *classics*, "We pause for a *reply*." Meanwhile allow us, by way of conciliation, to dedicate the following lines to you, and recommend them as most appropriate to be sung at the opening of your next Council. They were composed by a *native* American upon seeing an Eagle, the proud emblem of his country's prowess and greatness, caged up by a heartless *foreigner*:

A NODE.

To the Gray Egil at Oaker Shanghie's.

Thou grate and glorious burd, to thee i
sing.
I hate to see thee kooped up in a pen
Made of pine stix, and with a label
On thi buzom. Grate burd, which tels of
Thi bein keched in a trap set by
Some furriner, who wasn't a No Nothin,
And kooped up by some emigrant
as I said befour.

If u had knone i was a Namericun
U woodn't hav bit my thum,
Grate emblem of mi country!
I regret it is beyond mi power
To set u free, thou burd:
But when I think of grate Washington,
And also Napoleon thurd, who
Made one of his tame Egils lite on his
Bed, I comprehend thy Grateness,
mity burd!

Grate Specimen! I hope u wont be mad
If i allude to ure asosiashion with
Barnum's sho, consisting of Hens and
Roosterels, wich had the efec to degrade
U, o, Egil!

Egil, u are one of Em, and i
Hope you will se that Oskar sels
No beer on Sabbuth daze; but
Being cooped up u cant
Be expected to se, o! Egil.

Magestick Foul!
As ure fellew citizen i gaze
On u with pride, and only wish
My meens would allow me to bust
Your pine kage open and let u
Sore up in the are.

I hope some of our fust
Citizens will do it, and therebi
Save u from delereum trimmins,
Whitch u will kech in the
Eatin Hous where U are
Kooped up, Grate Burd!

The Richmond Whig and the North Carolina Native Sentinel.

The Richmond Whig is the uncompromising foe of the Democracy, and in its zeal to overwhelmn that party with defeat in the ensuing election for State officers in the Old Dominion, it has thrown itself bodily into the camp of Know-Nothingism, and is constantly engaged in discharging its dirty work to that unpatriotic and unmanly organization, by straining appeals to the religious prejudices of the people, and circulating cock and bull stories about the fearful consequences to our peace and happiness by the immense flood of immigration that continues to pour upon our shores. To effect its purpose it labors diligently to show that the Know-Nothing is a *national movement*, and that as an organization it eschews the slavery agitation. It is not blind to the fact that through the instrumentality of this new party, the vilest abolitionists in the land have been honored with places of high trust; but it affects to believe that this is the result of imposition upon the Order. Still, with all its sophistry and lame apologies for the action of the New York and Massachusetts Know-Nothings, in electing Wm. H. Seward and Henry Wilson to the United States Senate, it has not had the hardihood to hold up these men as worthy the confidence and endorsement of the South. We can but contrast the language of the Whig, in speaking of the arch demagogue and agitator Wilson, with that of the Native Sentinel, and ask if the people of this District and State have not more to fear from the influence of such a journal, than from all the Catholics and Foreigners in the South, if its sentiments were adopted by the Whig party of the South. In its first issue the Sentinel, in referring to the letter of Wilson to Mr. Ellis, and which we published in our last, says:

"We publish, in another column, the letter of Mr. Senator Wilson, to the Editor of the American Organ. In view of the fact that the American party in Massachusetts is accused of identity with the Abolitionists, this letter comes opportunely to repel the charge. If those who have been so loud in promulgating this charge, are actuated by proper and honest motives, they will give this letter of Mr. Wilson a place in their columns, that the truth may have as wide a circulation as the error into which they had fallen"

This is the language of a Southern Know-Nothing journal, appealing to the Democratic press to "give this letter of Mr. Wilson a place in their columns, that the *truth* may have as wide a circulation as the error into which they had fallen." What that letter was, our readers have had opportunity of judging for themselves. We pronounce it one of the most unmitigated Free Soil productions that fanaticism *could* have given birth to. Here is what the Whig says of this same "Mr. Wilson," with whom the Sentinel has fallen so much in love, and calls upon Democratic journals to be heard through their columns. We quote from the "Spirit of the Press" column of the Richmond Dispatch of the 28th of February:

"The *Whig* reviews the discussion in the U. S. Senate on Friday last, in which Seward, Sumner, Wade, Fessenden, Gillete, and Wilson, the abolition fire-brands of that body, took occasion to make manifest their disunionist purposes and their hatred of the South. The writer compliments, in the highest terms, the patriotism and valor exhibited by Senator Douglas, who throughout the whole of the Nebraska controversy, has had the manliness to beard Wade and his confederates to their faces, and tell the cowardly traitors his opinion of them and their motives. During the entire discussion, it says, he has stood up to them like a man and a patriot, while they trembled and skulked like cowards and traitors, as they are. The writer also alludes approvingly to the language of Senator Jones, of Tennessee, which we copied on Monday last. Mr. Wilson, 'the slippery abolition demagogue from Massachusetts,' comes in for a share of strong denunciation; the Whig saying of him—

We have regarded this man Wilson from the first as one of the basest and dirtiest Abolitionists in the Union; and the purposes he has lately and all the time avowed are in strict accordance with the character we have attributed to him.

The Whig concludes that if the doctrines of Wilson and Wade are attempted to be carried out by Congress, there will be an end of the Union. As much as it loves and reveres the Union, it would rather see it shivered into a thousand pieces than submit to the degradation which Seward and his vile confederates propose to heap upon the South.

To the above we cannot refrain from adding the following scathing commentary upon the unpatriotic and anti-Southern policy of the Sentinel in defending such men as Wilson and Seward against the charge of Abolitionism. We copy from the Raleigh Star, of the 1st inst:

"The Standard copies the letter of Senator Wilson, of Massachusettes, to the editor of the American Organ, and says that "the Editor of the Wilmington Commercial and other Whig Know Nothing papers in this State have copied the above correspondence, and have *approved* the letter of Mr. Wilson; and in so doing they have become the defenders and apologists of a "higher law" man and a vile abolitionist." Now we do not know, nor do we care, how the Standard classes us, as it can make but very little difference any way; but we do know that *we* have never endorsed or in the slightest degree approved of Wilson, or his course, nor do we ever expect to do so. He is one of the most deadly enemies to Southern institutions, and as such should be scorned and contemned by all who have a regard for our institutions or any attachment to or reverence for the constitution and laws of the country. We would as soon take to our bosoms those monuments of Democratic intrigue and coalition, Sumner, Seward, Chase, Durkee & Co., as to profess, even by implication, the mast remote affinity for Wilson.

THE ISSUE AS IT IS.

The effort that has been and is still being made to convince the people that the present so-called American, but correctly speaking, anti-American movement is separate and distinct from the old Whig party, is one of the most glaring as well as ridiculous absurdities that that desperate conglomeration of isms have ever attempted to palm off upon the American public.—Pretending to discard the great fundamental ideas upon which they have arisen and existed, they now come forward revarnished and under a new name, expecting that the people will be unable to detect them in their new guise, the same old enemy against whom they have been so long accustomed to battle. But the ruse will not answer, the mask has been torn off; and they now appear no better by the white washing.—That the present Know-Nothing party is made up with the material from the Whig party, no sane man at all conversant with the order can deny. Now we ask, if this be so, can we give them any credit for honesty or truthfulness, when they were predicting such fatal, such lamentable consequences to the Union if the Democratic party were permitted to get into power? If they believed it then, they must believe it now; for no acknowledgment of error has been made by them; and yet they are willing, not only to *permit* this ruinous Demo ratic policy to be continued, but are ready to assist in farther ruining the country by placing Democrats in office, *provided* such Democrats are opposed to Foreigners and Catholics; they are ready to abrogate all their old cherished principles; to declare obsolete the doctrines promulgated by the head and embodiment of whiggery—the idolized, worshipped, and we will say immortal, Clay—to recede from the position that was the only "safe-guard and bulwark," to the perpetuation of the American confederacy, and to unite in cursing the country with a continuation of the same destructive measures that they were so zealously denouncing, because of the danger threatening us from the barbarous foreigner and the deep, dark scheeming policy of the Pope and his agents—the Catholics. Can any man who is not wilfully blind, credit the sincerity of a party who professing to believe in the destructive tendency of the political creed of the Democratic party, and the saving influence of Whig measures, are yet willing to forsake the one and adopt the other for the purpose of warding off an imaginary evil of far less magnitude, Are they honest in the professions which they are now making, and do they sincerely entertain the fears and forebodings which they are proclaiming from the house tops? Let us see. The Whig party voted for Gen. Scott. He had recanted his old native American principles, and eulogized the "rich Irish brogue, and the sweet German accent." The Catholics were a very innocent and harmless people in his estimation, and no danger was therefore to be apprehended from them. His opinions were endorsed by the votes of the whole Whig party, and his animosity to foreigners flatly contradicted. What has occurred since to render those people so obnoxious? What new danger has been revealed? What gun powder plot has been brought to light, that such an indiscriminate onslaught should now be made upon them? Have they attempted to interfere with the Constitution, laws or institutions of the country? Have they been found resisting the authorities in the execution of their duty and murdering the officers of the law?—What new light, we ask, has burst upon the country revealing the dark designs, secret conspiracies and diabolical machinations of the Catholic and foreigner, that their destruction should become the one great idea of a secret and extensive combination?—Does any one in his sober senses believe that this sudden conversion is the result of a threatened danger to the Union? No such thing; it is but another trick of the old federal party, the death throes of the gasping whig organization, that, like a dying man, has gathered his strength for a last convulsive effort ere he gives up the struggle forever. Every fact connected with the birth, growth and development of this mischievous bantling proves this, and the foolish and unmeaning cry of danger from foreigners is but a scheme to rebuild the defunct Whig party, and to resuscitate, under a new name, what has been considered as worthless under an old.

We say, without the fear of successful contradiction, that the present Know Nothing or American organization is but the old Whig party in disguise; a new christening of the old sinner, and that ninety-nine hundreths of its consituent parts are from the exploded fragments of the federal mass. What has become of the Whig party, if this is not so? Where are they to be found? In several of the States that have voted the Whig party, as a party, have not appeared in the field, but those not members of the order have cast their votes for the candidate of the Know Nothings. In Virginia is there sven a shadow of the probability of a Whig State convention, or a Whig candidate being run?—Is it not Know Nothing against Democracy? In this District, has any mention been made of a *whig* candidate, with the exception of a suggestion from the Weldon Patriot? If so, we must own ourselves in ignorance of it; "the question is who are the Know Nothings going to nominate?" But although these things are true, and the Whig party is now hid in the dark folds of the Know Nothing mantle, ask its *individual* members if they have given up and forsaken their old principles, and the answer is emphatically negative, leaving the unavoidable impression, that they expect to carry out their fondly cherished schemes, should they ever have the power to do so.

We know that many good and true Democrats have been led, by the popular cry of opposition to foreigners, to connect themselves with the order, but we know also that they have discovered the cheat and are now coming back to the good old Democratic fold.

At the South it is Know Nothing, alias the Whig party; at the North Know Nothing, alias the Whig abolition party, and should they get the ascendency in the National Legislature, the first move that will be made, will be an attempt to revive the odious doctrines of the federal school, and to engraft upon the country the abominable measures so repeatedly condemned by the American people. They may now declare the panaceas which they once held up as infallible remedies, warranted to cure the most malignant diseases to which the body politic were liable, as quack nostrums and bare impositions; give them but the power, and they will cram down the throats with as little ceremony as the most notorious empiric would administer a bread pill. The game is a desperate one; there is everything to gain, and nothing to loose, hence the boldness of the attempt. But it cannot succeed; it may prosper for a while, but it will sink under the weight of its own corruption; it contains within itself the elements of its own destruction. Good men may for a season be cajoled into its support, but an insight into its workings will drive them from it with loathing and disgust; it must fall, and when it does, the architects will find themselves buried beneath the rotten walls of their own structure, without a hand to assist in extricating them from the weight of infamy that has fallen upon them. The doom of political perdition is fixed and irrevocable.

To Democrats, we say beware! It is the old enemy in disguise, and it becomes you to be on the alert. Examine for yourselves, and see if what we say is not true.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

To the exclusion of our usual amount of editorial matter, (says the Washington Sentinel, 1st inst.,) we insert the debate in the House of Representatives on Tuesday night. It will throw much light on the designs of the Anti-slavery men and the Know-nothings of the North. We invite to it the attention of our readers.

Mr. WALBRIDGE addressed the committee on the subject of neutral rights. In the course of his remarks, he said we respect and should inforce the Monroe doctrine of resistance to any attempt at European interference in the affairs of this continent. This is the great principle pervades the State papers of all the different administrations from the days of President Monre to this hour. That it might have all the weight which an act of Congress could give, he desired in connection with the subject of our neutral rights, that this doctrine shall also enter into our legislation; and, therefore, at an early period of the session at which he first had the honor to appear in this Hall, he felt it his duty to ask the attention of the House to these important subjects, in the form of resolutions, declaratory of our maritime rights and our policy, interdicting the extension of the European system of government on any portion of this hemisphere.

Mr. RUFFIN gave his reasons for voting for Mr. WITTE's anti-Know-nothing resolutions, heretofore brought before the House. He could see no evil, either real or imaginary, which is supposed to exist in this country, to justify American free-
men to form secret oath-bound
societies. They may do for the de
of Russia or Austria, but, certain
for this country. The organization
up in the northern States.
Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois
State?
Mr. RUFFIN. In Illinois, I
judge by the result of the recent
in that State.
Mr. FLORENCE. In Pennsyl
thank God, its banner "is torn
ing."
Mr. WASHBURN. What part
Mr. FLORENCE. In the first Co
ional district. [Laughter.]
Mr. RUFFIN resumed. He co
ed Know-nothingism an offshoot,
the old stump of Federalism, which
convention to plot treason aginst th
ernment. It was a radical,
destructive party, an Abolition
scheme; and, unles checked in its p
will sunder the ties which bind the
together. It sprung from human
is a rotten and festering ism. It
not be expected the people of the
will be blinded and led by this *ign*
nus into the marshes of Abolition
follow Sam with his dark lantern
midnight conclave. In proof of hi
tion that Know-nothingism and ab
ism are allied, he said that the
nothingis have not elected one
man to Congress.
He replied to the remarks of
SMITH, of Albama, and SOLLERS,
among other things, that notwiths
their professions of patriotism, the
nothings are striving to get poss
the public Treasure. "There are al
applicants enough for the offices
will be in the gift of the next Ho
Representatives, to take Sebastop
cants, for the Speaker's chair do
African high priest who minister
stairs in the temple of Cloacina.
ter.]
Mr. ENGLISH addressed the c
tee on the subject of the Smiths
stitution. Although not approv
that has been done, when he
the vastness of the design, and
that ten years elapsed before
adopted even an outline of the org
of the institution, he was cons
say that its present condition
encouraging, but a matter of
tion, rather than censure, of th
have the management of its affai
funds and property are worth
amount of the original bequest.
of the beneficial results of the ins
and passed a high eulogium
Smithson, who had none of that
ting and intolerant spirit which
sorry to see evinced by so many of
trymen.
Mr. GOODWIN said that
ago, he gave the necessary
intention to introduce a bill
slavery in the Territories of Ne
Kansas, and forbidding its intro
establishment in all the Territo
United States. He had watch
opportunity to do so, but in vain
He did not believe, with Mr.
that further agitation of this
useless, and should therefore
ter alluding to the repeal of t
compromise, which, he said, th
thorized and unsanctioned by
was hurriedly consummated by
he referred to the results of th
tions, in which the people re
dict of condemnation, clear and
aginst the repeal. This was the
not Know-nothingism or Native
ism, as the gentleman from N
na [Mr. RUFFIN] wrongl
Therefore, it was the duty of
reconsider and review its legis
subject. The people have de
exclusion of slavery from all th
ries.
He was interrupted by sev
men, who propounded questi
answered.
Mr. UPHAM asked
leave to print a speech on th
mediation by the Government
of the Powers now engaged i
pean war.
Mr. LETCHER, in reply
WIN, wished to know wheth
settled and fixed purpose of
interfere with the fugitive
so to modify it as to render
safe or protective to the Sout
er it was the settled policy
or of the North, through C
tempt to revive the Mi
tion.
Mr. GOODWIN unders
majority of the electors of
in favor of restoring the
striction to Kansas and Ne
opposed to its introduction
ment in the Territories
States.
Mr. LETCHER said that
(alluding to a remark of Mr
a former stage of the
gentleman from Ohio con
purposo is so fixed and
be carried out; even the
ion, and the preservation
ment, will not restrain them
to know, further, whether
vor of passing a law abolis
the District of Columbia?
Mr. GOODWIN could
intentions of the northern
doubt they would be in fa
certainly was, but would sub
tion to the people for th
tion.
Mr. LETCHER said it
portant that the South sho
at the next Congress, determ
pared to resist any spirit of
the part of the North, be the
what they may, If the U
preserved on terms of equ
Territories remain open ali
and the North, the south
it, and whenever that day
Union go, whatever may
He was regarded as one of
vative men in his State.
ed for the result. He shoul
land in which he was bo
will receive his bones here
Mr. HUGHES inquired
gentleman from Virginia
the people of this Distric
very therein?
Mr. LETCHER replie
no right to meddle with it
urpation of power which
ing but mischief. He gave
explanation, by
Mr. GIDDINGS, who
anti-slavery programme.
other things, he would secu
ple (white and black) of th
ular sovereignty, that they

for themselves whether they would ...ue slavery. He expected that the Congress would bring in bills to carry anti-slavery measures into effect.

...LETCHER resumed, alluding to ...eclaration of Mr. GIDDINGS, that the ... of the fugitive slave law was among ...easures of the anti-slavery men elec... the next Congress. It would be ...sible for the people of his State to ...it to such interference. The South ...not submit to the inequality which ...prescribed, without a surrender of ...rights and honor. He asked Mr. ...ngs whether he belonged to the ...-nothings.

...GIDDINGS replied he knew noth... personally about the organization.

...LETCHER found that nobody has ...personal knowledge of it. [Laughter.] ...ad yet to see the first man who will ...owledge he is one. Even the gentle... from Massachusetts could not be ...ed up to the avowal.

Mr. BANKS remarked no one had ...d him the question.

...r. LETCHER. Do you?

...r. GIDDINGS. I will answer for ...elf.

...r. LETCHER. I cannot get any... out of you. [Laughter.]

...r. GIDDINGS. I do not belong.

... LETCHER. Now let us try the ...man from Massachusetts.

...r. BANKS. I belong to an organi... in my own town; not that I know ...s called *Know-nothing*, but it answers ... description which has been given it.

Mr. LETCHER. Then, there is one ... acknowledges the corn. [Laughter] As ...h priest, I would ask him how many ...owers he has here?

Mr. BANKS. I do not know of one.

Mr. LETCHER. That is remarkable. ...is at the head of the Know-nothing fam... and does not know his own children ...aughter.] That is practical Know-noth...ism. I have heard it said it was a rule ...ear all they can, to make use of it, and ...say nothing. And I think, after the last ...swer, that the House will have no difficul... in arriving at the conclusion that the so... ...y has been accurately described.

Mr. GIDDINGS. Now let me ask, ... you a Know-nothing?

Mr. LETCHER. Practicaly, theoreti... ...socially, morally, or otherwise I am ... Whenever I join a society, and shall ...be manly enough to say I am a mem... ...of it, I trust I shall never here, or in ...y other place, enjoy the confidence re... ...ed in me.

Further remarks were made by the gen...man to show that, in the North, Know... ...thingism and Abolitionism were allied. The committee rose, at eleven o'clock, ...d the House adjourned.

Supreme Court of North Carolina.

We learn from the Raleigh papers that ...is tribunal adjourned on the 24th ult., ...er a long and laborious session—every ...se on the docket (but one) the Register ...derstands, having been disposed of.— ...e following decisions may be of interest ...some of our readers:

By NASH, C. J.—In Morris v. Hays, ...m Hertford, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J.—In Caleb Sanderlin v. ...eford, from Camden: judgment for plain... Also, in Joseph Sanderlin v. Deford, ...om Camden: judgment for defendant.

☞ "Speaking of poor land," says W. ...our elbow, "reminds me of a piece ...at I passed over once, that was so very ..., that if you were to bury a man there, ...ck of guano would have to be placed ...der his head to enable him to arise at ...e resurrection." We gave the gentle... ...our hat and walked home bareheaded.

NORFOLK MARKET.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1855.

BACON—Virginia and North Carolina hog round 10 cents. Smithfield Hams 12½ cents.
CORN—White 82; Yellow 85 a 86 cents. Mix... 80 cents.
WHEAT—Red, $1 50; White, $1 50.
FLOUR—$11.
FLAXSEED—$1 50.
PORK—Mess $14. Prime $12 a 12½.
STAVES—W. O. Pipe, $64. W. O. Hhd. ...6. R. O. Hhd. $38 a $36. W. O. Heading. ...48. Rough W. O. hhd. $33.
TAR—Black $2 25.
COTTON—7¾ a 9 cents.
LARD—10 cents.
PEAS—B. E 95 cents.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.—Feb. 28.—Flour.—The Market remains quiet. Howard st. at $8 50 City Mills $8.37.

Wheat—Quiet and the receipts fallen off.—About 6,000 bushels offered, with sales of white, good to prime, $1.95a 2.05; family flour do $2.15. Red, good to prime, $1.90a1,95. Inferior lots 3 to 15 cts less.

Corn steady—Only 6,500 bushels offered.—Sales of white at prices varying from 85 to 86 cts; yellow 87a88 cts.

Oats 52a52; Rye, 1.20cts; Flaxseed $1,37.

[W. J. BAKER.] [T. L. BARRAUD.]

BAKER & BARRAUD,
GRAIN, LUMBER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
HIGH ST. & PIERCE'S WHARF,
fe 27—1y PORTSMOUTH, VA.

WANTED.—A Negro Girl or Woman (without incumbrance.) Apply at this office.
Feb. 13—3t.

THE SHIP CANAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the books of subscription to the Capitol Stock of the Great Bridge Lumber and Canal Company will be opened on Tuesday, the 20th March, 1855, at the following places, and under the direction of the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

CURRITUCK COUNTY.—At the Court House—B. T. Simmons, E. Morton, E. Simmons, Commissioners.

CAMDEN COUNTY.—At Shiloe—Caleb Barco, N. S. Burgess, C. C. Williams, Commissioners.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.—At Elizabeth City—J. B. Fearing, J. M. Mathews, John Black, Commissioners.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.—At Hertford—Jos. Cannon, Thomas Williams, Thos. F. Jones, Commissioners.

CHOWAN COUNTY.—At Edenton—Col. R. T. Paine, Dr. Thomas D. Warren, Richard Paxton, Commissioners.

GATES COUNTY.—At Gatesville—Mills Roberts, Samuel Harrell, Henry Willey, Commissioners.

HERTFORD COUNTY.—At Winton—J. A. Anderson, R. A. Shields, W. L. Daniel, Commissioners.

BERTIE COUNTY.—At Windsor—R. Hambury, William Gray, Wm. Gurley, Commissioners.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—At Jackson—H. Faison, W. S. Copeland, Saml. Calvert, Commissioners.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Shares, $100 each, payable as follows, viz: $5 per share to be paid to the Commissioners at the time of subscription; the balance in instalments, as may be required by the Company.

☞ The Books will remain open ten days. Office of Great Bridge Lumber and Canal Company, Norfolk, Feb. 15, 1855.

SPRING STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, TRUNKS, SHOE FINDINGS, SHOE THREAD, WRAPPING PAPER, &c., &c.

HERMAN & CO., Norfolk Va., desire particularly to inform the merchants of North Carolina and the eastern section of Virginia, that they have just received their Spring Stock, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment that we have ever had the pleasure of offering for their inspection, assuring them at the same time that we can and will compete with any house in the wholesale shoe business, whether North or South, East or West of us, either in regard to style, prices, or qualities.

When the facts are taken into consideration that we confine ourselves strictly and exclusively to a wholesale and jobbing business, that we purchase our goods chiefly for cash and that we conduct our business at a more moderate expense than any Northern House, we think it will be apparent to all that we are prepared to enter into the strongest kind of competition with other cities.

We respectfully solicit a call from Merchants visiting Norfolk, when we can convince them of the truth of our assertions. We would be pleased to receive orders, which shall be faithfully and punctually executed.

mh 6—2m HERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE FISHERY OF Lindsey, Bray & Co., situated at the mouth of North River, in Currituck County, on the 12th day of March next, One Seine two thousand yards long, one year old; one hundred Fish Stands; a large quantity of old Seine and Rope; one hundred bushels Salt; lot of Pine Boarding; two large Batteaux; lot of Windlasses, Tubs, Cars, and other apparatas connected with the business.

Also, the above named Fishery will be rented or leased for one or five years. Terms of sale, Six months' credit with interest from date.

☞Sold by the surviving partners and B. N. Bray, Adm'r of W. Bray, dec'd
mh 6—1t

NOTICE.

OWING to the delicate health of the Physician that occupied my stand the last nineteen months, he declined the practice of physic and moved away—before he left he stated that he could have made a fortune if his health would have justified his remaining. The Stand is now for rent, lease or sale, and I hesitate not to say, in my opinion, that it is the best location for a *good* Physician in the District; many of the citizens in this section of the county have to send to Eliz. City or Nixonton for medical aid, and if there was a good Doctor here that they had confidence in, it would save them that trouble and extra expense.

I have recently erected on my premises a Store and ware-house for rent. It is one of the best country stands for merchandizing in the country. Persons wishing to engage in the mercantile business will do well to call and examine for themselves. For further particulars apply to RICH. H. RAMSEY, M. D., Near Newbegon Creek P. O., N. C.
Feb. 20—3t (O. N. S. copy 3t)

HURRAH FOR NIXONTON!!

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one Coach Maker to be in opposition to another, especially where the people necessarily demand it, therefore Geo. S. Butt, & Co., have associated themselves together in Nixonton for the purpose of accommodating the people, and in confidence can say, we will manufacture work of all kinds such as Coaches, Rockaways, Buggies, Sulkies, and every thing pertaining to our line of business. Persons wishing new work or repairing, will find it to their advantage to give us a trial.

Feb. 20—6m GEO. S. BUTT, & Co.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received letters of Administration on the Estate of John Burcher, dec'd, and requests all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him before next March Term of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held for this county. As the personal Estate of the deceased is insufficient to pay the debts, application will have to be made by him to the said Court, for authority to to sell real estate sufficient to meet the claims. Those neglecting to attend to this notice, may be delayed in having their claims settled.

JOHN C. EHRINGHAUS.
E. City, Feb 20, 1855—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber for the year 1852 to 1853, will please come forward and settle; if not I shall close them by other means.

A. T. WOODLY.
February 6, 1855.

PRICES REDUCED.

WE give notice that we have reduced the prices on all the heavy winter goods which we have remaining on hand—our object principally in doing this, is to make room for the most complete and beautiful lot of Furnishing Goods ever before offered in this place. The artilces we offer at these reduced prices are a few Overcoats, heavy Pants, &c.

feb 20 FRANK VAUGHAN, & Co.

NEW HARNESS AND REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken charge of the house recently occupied by McCoy & Jennings, two doors South of the Farmer's Bank, where he intends to manufacture HARNESS; and do all sorts of repairing with neatness and despatch The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

J. H MISKELL.
E. City, Jan. 9, 1855—tf

MOLASSES, Coffee, Flour, Meal, Tobacco, Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Pulv. Sugars, Sperm, Adamant and Tallow Candles, Pepper, Spice, Salaratus, Starch, Copperas, Soap, and indeed everything to be found in a regular Grocery Store, just received and for sale at very low prices by

WM. T. HINTON,
Broadwater Street,

SALT! SALT!

JUST received 1,200 bushels Turks Island Salt, and 200 sacks Ground Allum Salt, for sale by W. T. HINTON,
Sept. 19 Broadwater St., E. City

MORE NEW GOODS.—A new supply of Calicoes, Delaines, Flannels, Satinetts, Linens, Shirts, &c., just received and for sale by A. H. CURRAN.
nov 21

A NEW lot of Boots, Shoes and Hats, Spring styles, just received and for sale by the subscriber. WM. HALSEY.
ap 18

FAMILY GROCERY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE RESPECTfully to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has purchased the interest of his late partner and will hereafter conduct the GROCERY BUSINESS in his own name.

He will continue to keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Family Groceries—Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Butter, Molasses, Cheese, Soap, Candles, &c., &c., including every article usually to be found in a well kept Grocery establishment, together with a full and choice supply of Confectionaries, Preserves, Fruits, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., to all of which he respectfully calls the attention of those in want, with the assurance that no pains will be spared on his part to furnish such articles and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

He especially solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, as well as that of the public generally.

je 27 S. S. DAVIS.

NEW GOODS.—The subscribers have just received a new supply of black Lace and Gimp, which they offer at a less price than any of the same quality heretofore offered in this Town. A. T. WOODLEY, & Co.
feb 20

NOTICE.

HO! EVERY ONE THAT WANTETH CHEAP GOODS! COME UNTO THE WATER, AND BUY FREELY—BUT NOT WITHOUT PRICE!

THE subscriber being desirous of closing out his present stock of Goods, would say to the public that he would close out at about cost; consisting in part of the following named Goods, to-wit:

Calicoes; Mouslin de Lains; Cottons, bleached and brown; Flannels; Shawls; Handkerchiefs; Homespun; Ticking; Sheeting; Hosery; ladies', gents' and children's Gloves; Suspenders; Dress Trimmings; plaid Muslin; Swiss do.; Cassimere; Sattinetts; Jeans; Ready-Made Clothing, such as dress and over Coats; Pants; Vests; Shirts and Drawers; Boots; Shoes; Hats; Caps; Crockery; Glass and Tin Ware. A fine lot of Tobacco and Cigars; Hardware, such as Pocket Knives; Butcher do.; Scissors; stock and pad Locks; chest and trunk do.; Hinges; Screws; Files; Rules; Buel's Tea Scales; Coffee Mills; Flat Irons; Axes; Plow Chains; Nails, &c. And a great variety of articles, too numerous to mention in an advertisement like this.

☞ All persons having accounts with the subscriber will please come forward and pay up, as a great many littles count up, particularly these *Hard Times.*

WM. HALSEY
E. City, Jan. 9, 1855.

J. R. SMALL & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE
FURNISHING TIN, COPPER AND
STOVE DEPOT,
No. 6 Union Street, Norfolk.

THIS establishment, as large as the largest in the Southern States, and possessing facilities and workmen equal to any, can and will furnish any goods in their line as cheap if not cheaper than any similar establishment North or South.

Country merchants and dealers from Virginia and North Carolina will please call and examine our stock. The well known superiority of our Ware renders needless any remark on its quality, farther than to mention the fact that it received the Premium at the late Agricultural Fair. dec 6

THE ELIZABETH CITY STEAM SAW GRIST MILL.

IS NOW IN OPERATION. Flour, Corn Meal and Lumber always on hand and for sale at low prices.

Terms Cash, or when payment is delayed interest from date. Grinding and sawing for Customers done with dispatch. The highest market prices paid for Corn, Wheat, wood and logs for sawing delivered at the Mill.

GRIFFIN & GASKINS.
E. City, Nov. 7th, 1854.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PLYMOUTH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of engaging in some other business, will sell at private sale, his Hotel and all the furniture thereto belonging, together with Four Lots attached thereto in the Town of Plymouth. The advantages of the location are very great, and to persons wishing to purchase, the inducements will be found superior to any others offered in any other town in the State.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time if desired, five negroes, two men and three women, all of whom are good servants.

sep 5 JOHN H. HAMPTON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late John M. Shannonhouse are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, unto W. Geo. Granberry, (E. City,) or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

B. N. SHANNONHOUSE, Admr'x.
ja 16—tf

NEW STOCK OF CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, *JUST RECEIVED.*

THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the public to his new stock, just received of *DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, CHARIOTEES, &c.*

He has recently returned from a visit to the most celebrated manufacturing establishments in the country, where he supplied himself with all the modern improvements. He assures his old patrons and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all their orders with a neatness, elegance and durability, that cannot be surpassed. His stock of

HARNESS

is also highly attractive, and embraces a large and elegant assortment of Double and Single Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, Whips, &c., OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED STYLES. All of which will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms.

☞ Repairs of all kinds, in every department of his business, executed with neatness, fidelity and despatch, upon reasonable terms.

ROBERT WATKINS,
sep 7, 1852 Elizabeth City, N. C.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN THE stand lately occupied by THOMAS BANKS, at WOODVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has now, and will constantly keep on hand, a heavy and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy Articles, &c., which he will sell upon the most accommodating terms. It is not deemed necessary to enumerate the various articles that go to make up a complete stock of everything pertaining to a large country store—but I pledge myself to supply all demands for Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Saddles and Bridles, Guns, Watches, Breastpins, &c., &c., in infinite variety, of quality and upon terms that cannot fail to please.

Having made Woodville my permanent place of business the patronage of the surrounding country is respectfully solicited.

je 21 JAMES A. WOODARD.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers having associated themselves together in the Coach manufacturing business, beg leave most respectfully to inform the public, that they have now and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES SULKIES, HARNESS, &c.

They have just received a fresh supply of materials, and are prepared to make up any of the above vehicles to order.

Repairing will also be done at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

All work done by the subscribers is warranted to give entire satisfaction.

J. T. McCOY returns his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their generous patronage in the past, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

JOSHUA T. McCOY.
JOHN M. JENNINGS
mh 28, 1854—tf

INDIAN RIDGE ACADEMY,
CURRITUCK CO., N. C.

THE THIRD SESSION of this Institution commenced its exercises on the 15th ult., under the supervision of E. GILMAN, A. B., as Principal, who will devote his entire attention to the moral and intellectual culture of all entrusted to his care. Located in a healthy part of the county, and surrounded by the influences of good society and of a religious community, it is believed that Parents and Guardians will find it a satisfactory School for their children or wards. Students can enter at any time, though charged to the end of the Session, except in cases of protracted illness.

Board on reasonable terms may be obtained in the neighborhood.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$ 7 00
Geography and Grammar,	10 00
Classics and Mathematics,	12 00

ALFRED PERKNS,
Chm'n Board of Trustees.
Jan. 23, 1855.—tf

LOOK OUT FOR THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

WHILE THE KNOW NOTHING PARTY, are sweeping everything before them, I would respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public at large, to the fact, that I have purchased the interest of my late partner Mr. Brite, and intend carrying on the DRY GOODS and GROCERY business in all its various branches, at the old stand, on the corner of Main and Road Streets. I have just received from the North my

FALL & WINTER STOCK.

Consisting of every article found in a well regulated Dry Good and Grocery Store.

TO THE LADIES.

My stock of Ladies' Goods were selected with great care, and I flatter myself that an examination of them will please all who wish any thing in that line, both as regards quality and price. The Ladies, are requested to give me a call and judge for themselves. Where the stock is large I think it useless to enumerate. Suffice to say that I have a splendid assortment, from Calico at 8 cents, to the most magnificent Silks.

THE GENTLEMEN'S

Department is well supplied, and all can be suited from Kentucky Jeans to the finest English, French and American Broad Cloths and Cassimeres. I have also a beautiful assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and a fine assortment of Ready Made Clothing. As a village store is expected to have every thing in it, I have a good lot of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, and a fine set of Harness, all of which will be disposed of at a moderate price.

I have a large and fresh supply of all kinds of GROCERIES, in fact, there is nothing wanting by either Lady or Gentleman, but what can be found at JONES' on the corner.

I return my thanks to the citizens of the Town and country for their very liberal support since I first opened last Spring, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. I will be happy at all times to show my goods to all who wish to examine them.

oct 13 M. C. JONES.

ELEGANT CABINET WARE, FURNITURE &c.

T. F. PARR, & Co., at the old-established stand of Caleb Sykes, have now on hand a varied assortment of elegant Furniture, such as Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, &c., &c., which they offer to the public on such terms as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. They are also prepared to *manufacture* any and every article of

FURNITURE

that may be called for, at the shortest notice, of the best material, and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and give us your orders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

of all sizes. We will also furnish Mahogany, Walnut or other Coffins to order. And having procured a new and elegant HEARSE, we are prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING business in all its branches.

Thankful for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, assuring the public that no effort will be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction.

nov 14 T. F. PARR & Co.

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS,
NO. 26, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid stock of Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 18¾ cents to $2 per yard.

ALSO,

Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 to 16-4 wide.

Door Mats of every description, Stair Linen.

And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more durable and does not require washing.

OIL CLOTHS

of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, Passages, Stairways and Dining Rooms.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS

of every description, such as Silk and Worsted Damasks, Satin DeLane, Moreen, Turkey Red, &c., with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimp and Galoons, Cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock of Lace and Muslin Curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.

The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about

PAPER HANGINGS

or Wall Paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to Colors, Patterns or quality, and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazards, if purchasers can be found at any price.

W. A. WALTERS,
oc 19 No. 26 Main st., Norfolk, Va.

CABINET MAKING.

WE the subscribers having purchased the CABINET ESTABLISHMENT of CALEB SYKES, with his entire fixings, materials, and stock of READY MADE FURNITURE, and having secured the services of competent and experienced workmen, they beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish or make to order any article in their line upon the most reasonable terms, upon the shortest notice, and in the highest finish and most approved patterns.

We are determined that our work shall lose nothing by comparison with the best northern manufacture, either in style, beauty or skill, and we therefore appeal to the public for not only a continuance, but an increase of the patronage that has been extended to our predecessor.

Metalic and other Coffins furnished upon the shortest notice.

T. PARR & CO.,
jy 18, 1854 Eliz. City, N. C.

SPRING STOCK OF *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES &C.*
J. & S. CARTWRIGHT,
SUCCESSORS TO S. D. CARTWRIGHT & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public: that they have received their SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Their Stock embraces a large and varied assortment of every description of Goods, useful and ornamental, to which the attention of purchasers is invited, with the assurance that they shall be pleased both in quality and price.

☞ They call the particular attention of the ladies to their assortment of DRESS GOODS, which will be found highly attractive.

J. & S. CARTWRIGHT.
ap 11, 1854

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.—Just received a large supply of French Window Glass, superior quality, which will be sold low, by
ap 25 A. H. CURRAN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY-made Clothing, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Wooden Ware, Paints, Oils, and a large variety of other goods, always on hand at the large store on the water.
nov 21 A. H. CURRAN

JANUARY 23D.

SPLENDID LOT OF GOODS received to-day, consistidg of

Black and fancy Cassimere Pants, from $5 to $9
Fancy Union, Oxf'd mixed, Union Cassimere, $3 to $7
White and buff Marseilles, Cashmere and Cassimere Vests
Superior white silk Brocade do
Col'd and bl'k cloth frock Coats from 9 to $20
Superior do business do, 10 to 14
Lambs wool Drawers, from 75 cents to $1 50.
Colored Berlin Gloves, Kid do. for boys and men
Buckskin Gauntlets
Black and fancy Cravats and Stocks, with and without springs
A splendid lot of fine moleskin Hats
A large assortment of Byron and Standing Collars, variety of sizes, corded & plain, single, double and treble Linen

We have also on hand a beatuiful lot of white Linen bosom and fancy Shirts; silk, satin, plain and cut velvet, cashmere, cassimere, cloth and mixed Vests; Pants, Talmas, frock, sack, business and over Coats; fancy and toilet articles; Hats, Caps, Boots, Gaiters, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, Umbrellas, lamb's wool under Shirts; Hdkf's, silk and linen, &c., &c., being the most complete assortment of Men and Boys' Furnishing and Toilet Articles ever offered in Elizabeth City. FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.
ja 30

IN store and for sale by the subscribers, 25 bls. Crushed, Granulated and Clarified Sugars; also Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars.
WHITE & LAVERTY.
E. City, my 15, 1854.

BUSINESS CARDS.

[FRANK VAUGHAN.] [THOS. GASKINS

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S
FURNISHING STORE,
ROAD STREET,
E. CITY, N. C.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same for the future, with the assurance that every effort will be made by him to give perfect satisfaction. The firm of Bland & Richardson having been dissolved, the undersigned is prepared to receive and execute all orders on his individual account.

oct 24 THOMAS R. BLAND.

NOTICE.
DR. WM. G. POOL

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and Pasquotank and Camden counties. His Office is two doors from the Court House, where he may be found at all times, (night and day,) when not engaged elsewhere.

Charges moderate, and payment by note or otherwise required at the expiration of twelve months.

By arrangement with Mrs. Lamb, the Camden Float Bridge will be free to all messengers visiting him on professional business.

E. City, mh7, 1854.

J. B. DYER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY informs his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

of the finest quality, which he is prepared to make up to order at the shortest notice in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. Also, a choice stock of gentlemen's Silk, Kid and Thread Gloves, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, and every other article belonging to a gentleman's wardrobe. He invites the attention of gentlemen to his stock, with the confident assurance that he will be able to give entire satisfaction in the style, quality and price of his goods.

J. B. DYER,
Merchant Tailor,
my 23 E. City, N. C.

ROBERT G. HOLMES,
PRACTICAL TAILOR.

WOULD respectfully inform the gentlemen of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, of making, cutting, repairing, &c. He flatters himself that he will not fail to please the most fastidious in any garments he may make.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

All work warranted to give satisfaction. Repairing and cleaning carefully attended to.

☞ Shop on Road Street, one door South of A. T. Woodley's Dry Goods Store.

ROBERT G. HOLMES,
jan 9, 1854 Elizabeth City, N. C.

DR. H. P. RITTER,

HAVING TAKEN the stand at Newbegun Creek, formerly occupied by Dr. C. A. Riddick, offers his professional services to all who may require them. Calls at night or day promptly responded to.

Newbegun Creek, Feb. 6, 1855.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
GATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

BORUM & MCLEAN,
DEALERS IN
BAR AND BUNDLE IRON OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR FARMING AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
HORSE SHOES, NAIL RODS, AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES, &C.
MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,
Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Bamborough's and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.
ALSO FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

☞ Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis*, at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Widewater Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B. WILROY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.

nov 23, 1852—1y

EDWARD DELANY,
UNION STREET,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

MANUFACTURER of Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Japanned Ware; Camphine and Etherial Oil Lamps; Etherial Oil and Camphene.

A large assortment of STOVES constantly on hand.

☞ His charges in every case shall be moderate, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Lamps altered to burn Etherial Oil.

EDWARD DELANY,
sep 24 Norfolk, Va.

EGERTON'S VIRGINIA HOUSE,
NO. 4 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md.

HAVING made considerable improvements in the House, I am now prepared to accommodate a large number of Permanent and Transient Boarders. The Virginia House is in the centre of the business portion of Baltimore, and affords as convenient and comfortable accommodations as any Hotel in the city.

ap 4

L. J. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING taken an office in Elizabeth City, will practice in all the Courts of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties, and offers his professional services to those who may need them.

OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Gen'l. Ehringhaus, dec'd.

Eliz. City, May 31, 1853—1y

WM. SIMMONS.] [D. D. SIMMONS.

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.

F. W. SEABURY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN *BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER, &c, &c, &c.*
No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

J. H. WHITEHURST'S
ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.
GALLERIES.
207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Likenesses taken equally well in all weather. aug 6

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. HARWOOD,
AGENT,
SUCCESSOR TO C. BURRUSS,
No. 24, East Main street, 6 doors above Messrs. Bloodgood & Co., Norfolk, Va., and 6, High Street, Portsmouth, Va.

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American Candies, fine and common Cakes, foreign and domestic green, dried, preserved, brandied, crystalized and pickled Fruits, Licorice, Jujube Paste, Lozengers, Gum Drops, Cocoa, plain and sweet Chocolate, Wines, Cordials, Syrups, Jelly, Ice Cream, Frozen Lemonade, fine and fancy Soaps of every description, Olive Oil, Bay Rum, Mustard, Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, cured and ground Spices, Sardines, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, anchovie paste, Honey, Brazil, Havana and Pulverized Sugar, Mason's Blacking, foreign and domestic Segars, Snuff, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Maccaroni, Vermicilli, Slates, Slate and Lead Pencils, Marbles, Looking-Glasses, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Violins, Combs, Fans, Tooth, Shaving, Hair, Crumb, Cloth, Blacking, and Whitewash Brushes, Cologne and Perfumery, Ox Marrow, Macassar Oil, Gold Ink, Hair Dye, Courting and Playing Cards, Dominoes, Dice, Draft Boards, Willow Chairs, &c., Wooden Ware, Whisps, Brooms, Baskets, Bird Cages, French and German Toys and Fancy Goods, Wine and Porter Bottles, Fireworks of every description, Vases, Mantle and other ornaments, Dog Collars and Muzzles, Butter Prints, Lemon Squeezers, Ice Bowls, Faucets, &c, &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in Virginia for the cash, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all bills over $5.

☞ Orders from the country accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention.

J. W. HARWOOD, Agent,
ap No. 24 Main st., Norfolk, Va.

IRON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
TO THOSE IN WANT OF IRON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS &c.

I CALL their particular attention to my large and varied assortments. My stock of Iron is very large, comprising all sizes suitable to the wants of Blacksmith's, Farmers, and others.

Blacksmith's Tools of every description.
Springs, Axles, Cart and Wagon Boxes.
Fifth Wheels, Horse Shoes.
Horse Shoe Nails,
Cut and Wrought Nails,
Cut and Wrought Spikes,
Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, and many other articles invaluable to Mechanics, too numerous to mention, can be found in quantities to suit purchasers.

My Stock of Agricultural Implements is now complete, the largest collection to be found in the State, such as

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines,
Corn Shellers, Farming Mills,
Corn and Cob Crushers,
Straw Cutters, Hominy Mills,
From 2,000 to 3,000 Plows,
Harrows, Cultivators,
Wire Grass Exterminators,
Plow Castings.

A large variety of Garden Tools, and almost any implement requisite for a well managed farm.

Persons visiting this city should not fail to call at the Agricultural Depot and Iron Ware house and examine the most extensive assortment of Agricultural Implements and Iron in the State of Virginia, and I guarantee they will not be compelled to go North to purchase such goods.

SETH MARCH,
No. 13 Widewater Street,
sep 27 Norfolk, Va.

FARMER'S HEAD QUARTERS,
NO. 11, WATER STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.
AGRICULTURAL IMPEMENTS.

BAR and Bundle Iron, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.

3000 cast iron Plows of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.

2000 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.

150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinges, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.

150 Corn Shellers, (box,) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.

100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.

100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.

50 Small Seed Sowers.
50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh.
50 Hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh.
20 Horse Rakes " " "
50 Subsoil Plows. " " "

Diplomas of the above may be seen at the Depot,

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS, GRIST MILLS,

and every variety of Machines for Farmers may be seen there, as well as a thousand small things useful and necessary in farming, all of which will be sold at low prices.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
No. 11 Water Street,
dec 20 Norfolk, Va.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.
No. 19, Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

KEEP constantly on hand, and for sale upon the most advantageous terms, a complete and extensive assortment of Books of every variety and description, and in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts, and having recently made arrangements with the largest publishing houses in the country, they will receive regular supplies of the principal and most valuable Books as soon as they are issued from the press.

V. & G. also offer for sale one of the largest stocks of STATIONERY to be found in the Southern country, both for the school and counting house; and having now in full operation a complete and extensive BOOK BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, with competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture every description of Blank Books, with punctuality and dispatch, on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States.

Country merchants and strangers visiting the city will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our stock before making their purchases, as we are confident that we can offer them great inducements in quality, quantity and price.

V. & G. are agents for the celebrated PIANOS of Conrad Meyer; also for Silas C. Herring's (Wilder's Patent) Salamander Safes.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH.
my 23 Norfolk, Va.

B. M. HARWOOD,
No 86,
High Street, Portsmouth, Va

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF Cakes and Candies, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Fruits, Cigars, Snuff, smoking and chewing Tobacco. Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, Preserves, Mustard, Sardines, Olives, Anchovies, Capers, Sweet Oil, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Toys, Fancy goods, Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Fans, wood and willow Ware, Bird Cages, Glass Jars and Bottles, all sizes &c., &c., all of which will be sold as low as at any other house in the State, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all Bills over $5. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Orders from the Country accompanied with the cash, will meet the strictest and promptest attention.

nov 7 B. M. HARWOOD.

EMBROIDERIES.

JUST received at the Bee Hive a splendid assortment of Embroideries, consisting in part of

Lace Visites, Swiss Cambric and Lace Under Sleeves.
Muslin and Lace Collars.
Under Handkerchiefs do., prices from 25 cents to $5, Cambrick and Muslin Bands.
Edgings and Insertings, Bobbin Edgings,
Lace Nets, do. Mitts, &c.

J. SMITH, Proprietor.
No. 14, Main street,
jy 18 Norfolk, Va.

SLATE HOSE.—5 threaded Slate Hose, very heavy and large size, suitable for servants' wear, at 18¾ cents per pair—cheapest Hose in Norfolk. JAMES SMITH,
nov 28 14 Main street.

MERINO VEST FOR LADIES.—Just received at the Bee Hive, 300 fine quality Merino Vests, only 50 cents each.
oc 17 JAMES SMITH

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. S. SPRATLEY,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, SPORTING APPARATUS AND FINE CUTLERY.
No. 12, Union Street, Norfolk, Va.
de 19—1y

THE TEMPLE OF FASHION,
No. 7 Market Square,
NORFOLK VA.,
HAS THE
FALL STYLE,
For 1854.

I AM now making and turning off daily the Fall Fashion of Silk Hats for 1854. It is a most beautiful and perfect style of Hat, and is universally admired. Those in want can be supplied at the shortest notice.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

I take pleasure in calling your attention to my large and well selected stock of Hats and Caps, embracing every quality and style of Hat or Cap that is now manufactured. Dealers can rest assured that every article in the hat line can be found in my establishment. Call and examine for yourselves—my terms are of the most accommodating character—prices as low, if not lower than any northern Jobber.

R. H. STEVENS,
PRACTICAL HATTER,
No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
nov 21

LOOK OUT FOR THE WAGON!

WE would respectfully inform our friends and customers who have so liberally patronized us for the last three years, that we have attached to our establishment a magnificent wagon for the purpose of conveying goods purchased at our Southern Tin, Copper and Stove Depot, to their houses, depots, &c., free of charge. Your attention is called to the following goods in our line, all made of the best materials and in a superior manner, having in our employ 8 workmen whose knowledge in the business will compare favorably with any in the country.

Stoves of the latest and most approved patterns, for cooking and warming purposes, for coal or wood, among them the most celebrated Buck's, Morning Star, and Girard Cook.

Tin Ware in great variety, wholesale and retail.

Lamps—Metal and Glass—some very handsome with drops and shades.

Block Tin and Britannia Ware, consisting of Coffee and Tea Pots, Urns, Steak and Hash Dishes.

Buck Wheat Cake Warmers.
Toilet Setts, rose, grape and other patterns.
Foot Tubs. J. R. SMALL & CO.,
Southern Tin, Copper and Stove Depot, wholesale and retail, 6, Union Street, Norfolk, Va.
ja 16

MORE NEW BOOKS.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH are in receipt of the following new works, just issued, viz:

My Heavenly Home; or the Employments and Enjoyments of all the Saints in Heaven, by Rev. H. Harbaugh, A. M.—Price $1.
The South in Italy, by Geo. Stillman Hilliard, 2 vols—$2 50.
True Stories from History and Biography, by Nath'l Hawthorne—75c.
Tanglewood Tales for Girls and Boys, being second Wonder Book, by Hawthorne—87½c.
A Wonder Book for Boys and Girls, by Nath'l Hawthorne—...c.
Autobiographic Sketches, being selections grave and gay, from writings published and unpublished, by Thomas DeQuincey—75c.
The Story of an Apple, illustrated, by John Albert—50c. The above, with many other new works, just published and for sale by

VICKERY & GRIFFITH,
oc 4 Norfolk, Va.

GROCERIES, &c.,
6000 bag Layguyra and Rio Coffee.
150 hhds P. R. and Cuba Sugars.
400 hhds and tierces Cuba and P. R. Molasses.
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses.
1000 sacks fine Salt.
1000 packages manufactured Tobacco, various brands and sizes.,
3000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
100,000 superior Havana Segars.
50 bales Cotton Bagging.
150 coils Bale Rope.
200 bbls Mess and Rump Pork.
500 boxes Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Soap, Pepper and Chocolate.
500 kegs Nails, well assorted.
200 bbls superior Old Rye Whiskey.
Rum, Gin, Wines, Cordials, Apple Brandy, &c., for sale by JOSIAH WILLS.
sep 20, 1853 Norfolk, Va.

GREAT FALL STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
VICKERY & GRIFFITH,
No. 19 Main Street,
NORFOLK, VA.

WOULD call the attention of Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers and Parents to their large and extensive stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

now in store which they offer for sale on the most reasonable and advantageous terms. A large portion of their Fall stock having been selected and purchased for cash by one of the firm, from the largest manufacturers and publishers in the country, they are prepared to offer

SUCH INDUCEMENTS

to their friends and customers as will defy all competition.

Their stock consists of a general assortment of

SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, MEDICAL,
LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS
BOOKS,

in every department of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Their stock of *Blank Books* is very extensive, and embraces Ledgers, Journals, Record, Letter, Invoice, Cash, Memorandum Books, &c. The most complete and elegant assortment of Stationery to be found in the Southern country. Also, about one thousand Reams of Paper at unprecedented low prices.

V. & G. would request the Booksellers of Norfolk, Portsmouth and surrounding country to call and examine their stock before going North, and all who are in want of Books and Stationery, or any other article in their line of business, are requested to look in at their establishment, feeling confident that they will make permanent customers of all who may favor them with a call. oc 11

STRAW CUTTERS.

SINCLAIR'S SCREW PROPELLER Straw Cutters. Price $30. Cut Straw, Stucks, Fodder, Oats and all kinds of feed for stock, in the best manner.

Also our new Straw Cutters, with 1 knife very simple, and cuts all kind of food.

Harvey's Raw hide Cutter, Smith's Virginia, do.

Boston cheap " " Daniel's Patent do all for sale at Factory prices.

Wheat and Corn Fans, all sizes and kinds, and prices to suit.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
Farmer's Head Quarters,
aug 1 No. 11, Main st., Norfolk, Va.

PRINTED LAWNS AT HALF-PRICE.—A splendid lot of Printed Lawns, finest and best goods imported; lowest price of which is 50 cents, now giving away at 25. Also lots of 25 cent Lawns for 12½. Now is the chance to get bargains. The Bee Hive is the place.

JAMES SMITH,
aug 1 Norfolk, Va.

TALMAS AND CLOAKS.—Just received at the Bee Hive Talmas and Cloaks acknowledged by all to be the best styles yet presented to the public.

JAMES SMITH
Nov. 7th, 1854. 14 Main Street

REMOVAL OF THE BEE HIVE.—Removed nearly opposite the old stand in No. 33, formerly occupied by Clarke, Harwood & Kyle.

JAS. SMITH,
ja 9 Proprietor.

COURTING IN CONNECTICUT.

'Twas Sunday night in Podunk valley,
In clear, cold, wintry weather,
Josiah Perkins and his Salley
Sat by the fire together.

'Twas no new fashioned iron case,
With fancy work adorning,
But a real old-fashioned fire-place,
On purpose made for warming.

The crackling wood in cheerful blaze
Around the room was throwing
Its heat in bright and ruddy rays,
And on their faces glowing.

The apples by the chimney rug
Were slowly getting warmer;
The cider in the pewter mug
Was bubbling in the corner.

A wooden settle firm and good
Their loving forms supporting;
'Twas made of seasoned white pine wood
And just the thing for courting.

At one end Sally stuck like pitch,
While Josiah seemed to fear her;
But after a while he gave a hitch,
And got a little nearer.

Sal cast her eyes down—looked quite tame,
Though very sweetly blushing;
While all the blood in Josh's frame
Seemed to his face a-gushing.

He hitched again and got quite near—
He could not then resist her;
He called her his own Sally dear,
Then bashfully he kissed her.

'Good gracious!' she gave a start from him,
Her anger did not smother—
She said, 'If you do that *agin*,
Now, Josh, I'll tell my mother.'

They soon made up, and she came back,
And calmed her agitation;
When last I saw them through the crack
They were kissing like tarnation!

Hartford Times.

A WORD FOR YOUNG NEN.

Young man save that penny, pick up that pin, let that account be correct to a farthing, find out what that bit of ribbon costs before you say "you will take it"—pay that half dime your friend handed you to make change with, in a word, be economical, be accurate, know what you are doing, be honest and then be geuerous for all you have or acquire, thus belongs to you by every rule of right, and you may put it to any good use. And you will put it to a good use if you acquire it justly and honestly, for you have a foundation a background which will always keep you above the waves of evil. It is not parsimony to be economical. It is not miserly to save a pin from loss. It is not selfish to be correct in your dealing It is not smal'l to know the price of articles you are about to purchase, or to remember the little debt you owe. What if you do meet Bill Pride decked out in a much better suit than yours, the price of which he has not yet learned from his tailor, and he laughs at your faded dress and old fashioned notions of honesty and right, your day will come. Franklin, who from a penny saving boy, walking the streets with a roll under his arm, became a company for kings, says:—"Take care of the pennies, and the dollars will take care of themselves." Lafitte, the celebrated French banker, leaving the house to which he had applied for a clerkship, was not too proud or careless to pick up a pin. The simple pin laid the foundation of his immense wealth. The wise banker saw the act, called him back and gave him employment, convinced by this seeming small circumstance of his ability and honesty. Be just and then be generous. Yes, be always just and generous. Benevolence is a great duty, a heaven given privilege by which you not only benefit the object, but feel a sensation of joy in your own soul which is worth more, far more, than gain. But you may not give your neighbor's goods. Your own just earnings you should always share with the needy, but generosity can never be measured by the amount you lavish on a fine dress, or that you may spend with your friends to satisfy the requirements of vanity and folly. What if they do pat you on the shoulder? They would do as much to any dog that would serve them. It is the service, not yourself, that gets the flattery, or you spend your money for nought, certainly. Well, let the girls say you are small, rather than spend the dollar you need for a book. Get the book, if it is a good one, it will tell you that no girl worth having ever selected a man for a husband for his long tailor or livery stable bill, more than his long ears.

CAN BE A GENTLEMAN WHEN HE PLEASES.—One very frequently hears the remark made, that such, and such a man, "can be a gentleman when he pleases." Now when our reader next hears this expression made use of, let him call to mind the following:

"He who 'can be a gentleman when he pleases,' never pleases to be *anything* else. Circumstances may, and do, every day in life, throw men of cultivated minds and refined habits into the society of their inferiors; but while the tact and readiness that is their especial prerogative, they make themselves welcome among those with whom they have few if any sympathies in common, yet never by any accident do they derogate from that high standard which makes them gentlemen.

"So, on the other hand, the man of vulgar tastes and coarse propensities may simulate, if he be able, the outward habitudes of society, speaking with practised intonation, and bowing with well-studied grace; yet he is no more a gentleman in his thought and feeling, than is the tinseled actor who struts the boards the monarch his costume would bespeak him. This being the 'gentleman when he likes,' is but the mere *performance* of the character. It has all the swell of the stage and the footlights about it, and never can for a moment be mistaken by one who knows the world. A cloak too large cannot be gracefully worn by a small man."

Strict business man —'Patrick, hereafter I want you to commence work at five and quit at seven'

Patrick—'Sure an' wouldn't it be as well if I'd commence in the morning at seven and leave off at five in the evening!'

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
JANUARY 12, 1855.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from 1st day of July, 1855, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 3 p. m. of 10th April, 1855, (to be decided by the 30th April, 1855,) on the routes and in the times herein specified.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bidders are requested to examine carefully the instructions, forms of proposals, &c., attached to this advertisement.

5634 From Williamston, by Flat Swamp and Bethel, to Greenville, 28 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Williamston Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Greenville same day by 5 p m;
Leave Greenville Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Williamston same day by 5 p m;

5635 From Woodville to Durant's Neck, 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Woodville Monday and Friday at 10½ a m;
Arrive at Durant's Neck same days by 12 m;
Leave Durant's Neck Monday and Friday at 8½ a m;
Arrive at Woodville same day by 10 a m;
Proposals for a third weekly trip will be considered.

5636 From Greenville, by Ward's Store, to Hamilton, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Greenville Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Hamilton same day by 5 p m;
Leave Hamilton Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Greenville same day by 5 p m.

5637 From Hookerstown, by Ridge Spring, Johnson's Mills, and Coxville, to Greenville, 36½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hookerstown Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p m;
Leave Greenville Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Hookerstown same day by 6 p m.

5638 From Ocracock, by Hatteras, Cape, and Kennekeat, to Chickamacomico,—miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

5639 From Head of Bay River to James Potter's, on Goose Creek Island, miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

5640 From South Creek to Bay River, 9 miles and back, once a week.
Leave South Creek Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Bay River same day by 11 a m:
Leave Bay River Friday at 5 a m;
Arrive at South Creek same day by 7½ a m.

5641 From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell's Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Currituck C. H. Friday at 12 m;
Arrive at Powell's Point same day by 6 p. m;
Leave Powell's Point Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Currituck C. H. same day by 2 p m.

5642 From Powell's Point, by Nagg's Head, to Roanoke Island, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Powell's Point Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Roanoke Island same day by 6 p m;
Leave Roanoke Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Powell's Point same day by 6 p m.

5645 From Pungo Creek to North Creek, 9 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pungo Creek Thursday at 12 m;
Arrive at North Creek same day by 3 p m:
Leave North Creek Thursday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Pungo Creek same day by 12 m.

5646 From Creed's Bridge to Knott's Island, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Creed's Bridge Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Knott's Island same day by 12m
Leave Knott's Island Monday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Creed's Bridge same day by 7 p m

5647 From Elizabeth City, by Camden, Shiloh, Indian-town, Sligo, Currituck C. H., Greentown, Tull's Creek, North West River Bridge, Va., Hickory Ground, and Great Bridge, to Norfolk, 70 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Elizabeth City Wednesday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Norfolk next day by 12 m;
Leave Norfolk Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Elizabeth City next day by 8 p m.

5648 From Nixonton, by Newbigon Creek, to Elizabeth City, 15 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Nixonton Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 12 m;
Leave Elizabeth City Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Nixonton same days by 6 p m.

5649 From Middleton to Cape Hatteras, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Middleton Saturday at 1 p m.
Arrive at Cape Hatteras next day by 12 m;
Leave Cape Hatteras Sunday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Middleton next day by 11 a m.

5650 From Washington, by Bath, Pungo Creek, Pantego, Leechville, Sladesville, Swan Quarter, Lake Comfort, Lake Landing, and Middletown, to Fairfield; 127 miles and back, twice a week to Bath and once a week residue.
Leave Washington Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Middletown next Saturday by 12 m, and at Fairfield same day by 6 p m
Leave Fairfield Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Middletown same day by 12 m, and at Washington next Wednesday by 7 p m;
Leave Washington Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Bath same day by 6 p m;
Leave Bath Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Washington the same day by 12 m.

5651 From Washington to Ocracoke, and thence to Portsmouth, 85 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Washington Thursday at 5 p m;
Arrive at Ocracoke next Saturday by 1 p m
Leave Ocracoke Saturday at 1½ p m;
Arrive at Portsmouth same day by 4½ p m
Leave Portsmouth Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Washington next Wednesday by 12 m.
Proposals for service twice a week by steamboat will be considered.

5652 From Washington to Campbell's Creek; miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and schedule.

5653 From Washington, by Blount's Creek and Durham's Creek, to South Creek, 36 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Washington Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Durham's Creek same day by 2½ p m;
And at South Creek same day by 6 p m;
Leave South Creek Friday at 8½ a m;
Arrive at Durham's Creek same day by 11½ a m;
And at Washington same day by 7½ a m;
Proposals to extend to Bay River are invited.

5654 From Windsor, by Merry Hill, Ashland, Colerain, Harrellsville, and Pitch Landing, to Murfreesboro', 61 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Windsor Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Murfreesboro' same days by 11 p m;
Leave Murfreesboro' Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Windsor same days by 11 p m.

5655 From Murfreesboro', by Potecasi, Woodland, and St. John, to Roxable, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Murfreesboro' Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Roxable same day by 4 p m;
Leave Roxable Friday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Murfreesboro' same day by 9 p m.

5656 From Murfreesboro' to Boykin's Depot, 13 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Murfreesboro' Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Boykin's Depot same days by 3 p m;
Leave Boykin's Depot Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 12 m;
Arrive at Murfreesboro' same days by 3 p m.
Proposals for three additional trips will be considered, to be run in connexion with mails from Raleigh.

5657 From Plymouth, by Washington and Swift Creek Bridge, to Newbern, 70 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Plymouth Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 a m;
Arrive at Washington same days by 11 a m
And at Newbern same days by 10 p m;
Leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 a m;
Arrive at Washington same days by 12 m
And at Plymouth same days by 9 p m.

5658 From Plymouth, by Union and Scuppernong, to Columbia, 39 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Plymouth Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Columbia same days by 4 p m;
Leave Columbia Friday and Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Plymouth same days by 6 p m.

5659 From Columbia to Fort Landing, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Columbia Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Fort Landing same day by 12 m
Leave Fort Landing Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Columbia same day by 7 p m;

5660 From Columbia to Gum Neck, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Columbia every Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Gum Neck same day by 12 m;
Leave Gum Neck Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Columbia same day by 7 p m.

5661 From Franklin Depot, by South Quay, Gates Ferry, Winton, and Edenton, to Plymouth, 108 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Franklin Depot Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1½ p m;
Arrive at Plymouth same days by 11 p m
Leave Plymouth Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11½ p m;
Arrive at Franklin Depot next days by 10 a m.
Proposals for three additional weekly trips are invited.

5662 From Gatesvile to Gates Ferry, 3 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Gatesville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Gates Ferry same days by 3 p m
Leave Gates Ferry Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after arrival of boat from Franklin Depot, say 5 p m;
Arrive at Gatesville same days by 6 p m.

5663 From Edenton, by Hertford, Woodville, Elizabeth City, Hintonsville, South Mills, and Deep Creek, Va., to Norfolk, 77 miles and back, three times a week to Elizabeth City, and six times residue.
Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8½ a m;
Arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 1½ p m;
Leave Elizabeth City daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Norfolk same days by 4 p m;
Leave Norfolk Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, after the arrival of boat from Baltimore, say 10 a m;
Arrive at Edenton same days by 12 at night;
Leave Norfolk Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after arrival from Baltimore, say at 10 a m;
Arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 6 p m.

5664 From Edenton, by Ballard's Bridge, Mintonsville, Sunsbury, Gatesville, Buckland, Reynoldson, and Somerton, Va., to Suffolk, 71 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Edenton Thursday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Suffolk next day by 4 p m;
Leave Suffolk Tuesday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Edenton next day by 8 p m.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

I, ———, of ———, county of ———, State of ———, propose to convey the mails from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859, on route No. ———, from ——— to ———, agreeably to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated January 12, 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz:

for the annual sum of
dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated

(Signed)

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ———, State of ———, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. ——— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ———, State of ———, certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated

(Signed.)

The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by postmasters at the following offices, and *no others:*

In the State of NORTH CAROLINA, postmasters of offices at the court-house or county seat of each county; and at Chapel Hill, Davidson College, Enfield, Fayetteville, Franklinton, Gaston, Goldsboro', Greensboro', Henderson, Kenansville, Milton, Murfreesboro', Oxford, Salem, Scotland Neck, Williamston, Yanceyville.

Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. On railroad and steamboat lines, British and Canada mails, when offered, are to be conveyed without additional pay; also, the route agents of the department, for whose exclusive use, while travelling with the mails, a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient assortment and due security of the mails is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation of the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind, or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running up an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters; or the affidavits of other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat, on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for disobeying the Post Office laws, or the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures, without increase of pay, provided he does not curtail the amount of running time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock of carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtial or discontinue the service, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transporation.

9. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a small contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time—viz: 3 p. m. of the 10th of April, 1855—or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire *Separately* for different service: and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyence, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid.*"

16. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

No altered bids can be considered, and no bids once submitted can be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

17. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail proposals, State of North Carolina," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by *mail*, not by, or to, an agent, and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

18 The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1855, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department.

19. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 10th of April next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

20. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, 'in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportations." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids,*" and they will be construed as providing for the entire mail, *however large*, and *whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."*

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted, if duly guarantied, in preference to a "star" or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either *no* mode or an *inadequate* mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

21. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

22. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

23. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mail into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the intermediate post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster at one of the places before named, or a judge of a court of record.

Postmasters at the ends of routes on which they think the present mode of conveyance inadequate, will weigh the mail each trip for six successive weeks on weekly routes, and three weeks on other routes, and report the result by the 10th April, 1855.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

jan 30—12t

GREAT ATTRACTION IN DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

A. H. CURRAN having just returned from the North with a large Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready Made Clothing, &c., offers them for sale on the most accommodating terms.

He respectfully solicits the attention of his friends and the public generally to his stock o Dry Goods, consisting of Silks, Worsted, Calicoes, Vissets, Cashmere and Wool Shawls, Cloaks, Lawns, Cambricks, Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Flannels, Laces, Edgings, Chemisetts, under Sleeves, Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Hose and Half Hose, Gloves, &c., also his stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Blue and Black Cloth Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vestings, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Drawers, Hose, &c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, best New Orleans Syrup, Tea, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Candles, Soap, Pepper, Starch, Mustard, Table Salt, Alum, Borax, Ginger, Powder, Shot and Gun Caps, yeast Powders, Cloves, Butter Crackers, Sugar do., Soda do., Pilot Bread, Shoe Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Nutmegs, Snuff, Ink, Lemon Syrup, Matches, &c.

BOOKS.

Spelling Books, Copy Books, Table Books, Arithmetics, Geographys, Grammars, Dictionaries, 1st, 2d, 3d Books of History, Cobbs Reader, Blank Books, Writing Paper, Pens, &c.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Butcher do., Shoe do., Scissors, Padlocks, Stock do., Cheese do., Files, Hammers, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Squares, Plains, Screws, Tacks, Tea Spoons, Table do., Cowhides, Axes, Iron Cocks, Metal do., Braces and Bits, Augers, Chisels, Sand Paper, Screw Drivers, Spades, Needles, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.

Mens fine Dress Boots and Shoes, Common do. Boys do., Ladies fine and Common Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

WOODEN WARE.

Tubs, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Clocks, Washboards, Flour Buckets, Bushel Baskets, Clothes do., Market do., Mats, Dippers, &c.

DRUGS, PAINTS, &c.

Camphor, Pain Killer, Pills, Mustang Liniment, No. 6, Lyon's Kathairon, Essence Peppermint, do. Cloves, do. Lemon, do. Coffee, Laudanum, Castor Oil, Linseed do., Etherial do., Paint do., Varnish, Lamp Black, Saleratus, White Lead, Zinc do., Black do., Verdegris, Yellow Paint, Red do., Blue do., Putty, Paint Brushes, and many other things too numerous to mention.

The subscriber cordially invites all to come and examine his goods at his Store on o Water, and he feels satisfied that he will please.

oct 17 H. CURRAN.

SCOTT'S LITTLE GIANT PATENT CORN AND COB MILL, *PATENTED MAY 16TH*, 1854.

THE attention of Planters, Farmers, and Stock-feeders in general, is respectfully called to this Mill as the most important article of the kind now in use; not only well adapted for grinding Cob Meal for Stock, but Grits for the table, and especially Bread Meal from corn not fully ripe or dry in the fall.

In setting this Mill, no mechanic or frame work is wanted, only requiring to be fastened to a floor or platform. Easily adjusted and used by anybody, even by a child.

The LITTLE GIANT has received the first premiums at the late Agricultural Fair of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and other States; and that in the most complimentary manner; as well as the most ready commendations from the thousands witnessing its performance.

These Mills are guaranteed in the most positive manner; and No. 2 warranted to grind 10 bushels of feed per hour with one horse and offered at the low price of $44, all complete, ready for attaching the team.—No. 4 at $66 grinds 20 bushels per hour with 2 horses.

Sole Agents in Norfolk, Va.

BORUM & McCLEAN,
Farmers' Head Quarter, No. 11, Wide Water St
nov 14.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

IN presenting ourselves to our patrons and the public at this time, we again have to acknowledge our obligations for the friendly and liberal manner in which we have been sustained. At no time of our business career, which is now of three years' standing, have our prospects been more flattering. We always have and ever shall endeavor to square our business principles by justice, equity and truth. We are well aware that a prosperous and respectable business cannot be done unless inducements are offered; these we have offered, and will continue to offer. We desire to prosecute our business in such a manner as to give pleasure and satisfaction to ourselves as well as essential advantages to the community at large. We much regret that circumstances have prevented us from establishing facilities such as the present wants of our customers and the public demand. We have been and are continually doing what our position and resources will warrant in perfecting our means of supply, and appropriate annually a reasonable proportion of our net profits for that object; we being determined that our establishment shall not degenerate for the want of care and attention, and shall ever be the most thorough and perfect of its kind in this state.

If life and health are permitted, and success attend our exertions, we hope to be able to show an establishment in a few years that will be an honor to ourselves and a monument to the good old city that gave us birth.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
aug 15 Union st., Norfolk, Va.

CARPETING, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing his customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall supply of all kinds of goods in his line of business, which will be found not to be surpassed in point of quantity, quality or cheapness by any other establishment in Virginia or elsewhere.

His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Velvet Tapestry, Brussels,
Old style Brussels, Three ply, Ingrain and Venetian,
Carpeting, of the most approved styles and colors, with Rugs to match.
Brocatel, Satin de Lane.
Silk and Worsted Damasks for Cornices, and the largest stock in the city.
Lace and Muslin Curtains, either by the pair or yard, all of which he will sell at the lowest market prices, or make up to order either for town or country.

OIL CLOTHS.

A very large stock of all widths, and at all price from 59 cents to $1.37 per square yard,
Paper Hangings, stock large and full, with Border, Fire, &c.
Transparent Shades, Furniture Oil Cloth, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c., with many articles Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call, for we will sell cheap. W. A. WALTERS,
oc 5 No. 26, Main street, Norfolk, Va.

SPLENDID EMBROIDERY IN SETTS.—Just received at the "Bee Hive" (removed to No. 33 Main street, formerly occupied by Clarke, Harwood & Kyle,) splendid setts, bought at auction, now selling at half the cost of importation.

JAMES SMITH,
jan 16 Norfolk, Va.

NEW AND INTERESTING BOOKS, AT VICKERY & GRIFFITHS.

THE Iron Cousin; or Mutual Influence, by Mary Cowden Clarke.
This, That and the Other, by Ellen Louise Chandler.
An Art Student in Munich, by Anna Mary Howitt.
Atherton and Other Tales, by Mary Russell Mitford.
Life and its Aims, in two parts.
Wensley, a story without a moral.
Life in the Mission, the Camp, &c., by Mrs. Colin Mackenzie.
Tempest and Sunshine, or Life in Kentucky, by Mrs. Holmes.
Haps and Mishaps, by Grace Greenwood.
Greenwood Leaves, 1st and 2d series, by Grace Greenwood.
The Foresters' by Alex Dumas.
Light on the Dark River, or Memorials of Mrs. H. A. L. Hamlin.
Clovernook, 2d series, by Alice Carey.
Prismatics, by Richard Haywarde.
Busy Moments of an Idle Woman.
Light and Shade, or the Young Artist, by Anna Harriet Drewry.
The Fawn of the Pale Faces, by J. B. Brace.
Harry Muir, a tale of Scottish Life.
Walter Lorimer and other Tales, by E. Sewell.
Calarar, or the Knight of the Conquest, R. M. Byrde.
Mellichampe, a Legend of the Santee, by W. Gilmore Simms.
The Partizan, a Romance of the Revolution, by W. Gilmore Simms.
The Yemassee, a Romance of South Carolina, by W. Gilmore Simms.
The Hero, and other Tales, by the author of Olive, &c.
The Romance of Abelard and Heloise, by O. W. Wright.
Helen Mulgrave, or Jesuit Executorship, an autobiography.
The Exiles, a tale by Talvi.
Our Parish, or Annals of Pastor and People.
Hame and its Influence.
Hypatia, by Charles Kingsley, Jr.
The Black Water Chronicle, by the "Clerk of Oxenford."
Vaconselos, a tale of the new world, by Frank Cooper.
Poems and Parodies, by Pheobe Cary, for sale at VICKERY & GRIFFITH'S
City Book store, 19 Main st.
jy 28 Norfolk, Va.

MILK LEG, DREADFUL ULCER—PALPITATION, WEAKNESS—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED—HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN CITIZENS, the Rich, the Poor, everywhere, bear the same TESTIMONY.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. P. Cooper:

CAPON BRIDGE,
Hampshire county, Va., March 1, 1854.

Mr. E. P. Cooper.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I hereby certify the great relief I received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I was taken with a violent palpitation, or rather fluttering of the heart, which continued several days: it seemed as though my heart had almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this TINCTURE OF HAMPTON'S I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family by the use of this valuable medicine. Two or three years ago, I was laid up with ulceration of my ankle, from the effect of what is usually called a milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite; and the sore which was some four inches up and down, and half-way around my ankle, rejected every effort to heal it, until I procured HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my health healed my ankle, and I am freer from swelling than the last thirty years.

Again, one of my daughters was very low from severe disentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture; the pains were assuaged, the swellings subsided and her health returned—we kept her legs bandaged with strips of woollen until her strength returned.

I have been thus particular, that others, under similar circumstances, might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours with respect,
ELIZABETH EDWARDS.

I do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely recommend the above statement to be correct.

E. P. COOPER, Postmaster,
Capon Bridge, Hampshire co., Va.

Delicate ladies and children will please give it a trial.

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.)
Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1851.

MR. J. E. BOUSH.—Sir, While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state, that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

I am respectfully yours,
VERNON ESKRIDGE,
Chaplain U. S. N.
Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1852.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.
LIVER COMPLAINT, DEBILITY.

Extract from James Harris, Esq's Letter, Alexandria, Va.

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with debility, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST AD EYES.

Extract from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq., Loudon county, Va.

"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness, pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart; feebleness of the nervous system; loss of appetite; complexion sallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say, Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Mrs. E. Bagwell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

The wife of Thomas M. Yeakle, 76 Pearl st., was a great sufferer for eight years. Restored to perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Jarret Plummer, 168 East Baltimore st., suffered with this disease intensely six years; could not sleep; dreadful ulcers formed on his limbs, from which splinters of bones issued. His physicians pronounced him incurable; but Hanfpton's Vegetable Tincture cured him.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

A boy in the family of Hon W. P. Thomasson, once member of Congress from Kentucky, was a mass of sores from head to foot. His eyelids turned inside out, protruding over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASE, &c.

Mr. Wm. Oldham, of Baltimore Custom House, suffered with these complaints for 18 months, with both body and mind seriously affected. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

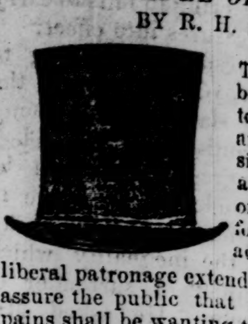
HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE is the great purifier of the blood by its mild but powerful action on the stomach, Liver and Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung affections, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Breast, Side and Back, Neuralgia, Fistular Piles, Bowel Complaint, Worms, Nervous Debility: with all diseases arising from impure blood, and as a Female Medicine it has no equal.

Sold by Dr. L. K. SAUNDERS, Elizabeth City; MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally. je 6

PLAN WORSTED DRESS GOODS.—Just received at the Bee Hive, splendid Plaid DeLaines, newest styles and patterns; also all wool printed DeLains at real bargains; also black and colored Silk and Lace Visettes at great bargains. The Bee Hive is the place.

JAS. SMITH,
sept 19 Main street, Norfolk

WHOLESALE AND RET[AIL]
TEMPLE OF FASHION
BY R. H. STEVENS.



THE "Practical ... bought out the ... terest of Wm. ... and will conti... siness in all it... at the well kn... of Stevens & B... fords me great... acknowledge ... liberal patronage extended to the la... assure the public that no effort, ... pains shall be wanting to render am... tion and secure the continued con... generous people.

My Spring Stock will be very larg... tiful having already received One H... Forty-Two cases of Hats, embracing ... riety and quality, personally selected ... largest Manufactories in the East, at ... rates, thereby enabling me to com... Northern Dealers.

Merchants will find, (as they alw... an assortment to suit their markets, ... the same article can be had North.

The universal reputation of our ... Hat precludes the necessity of saying ... this point, it is known that our styles ... presenting a symmetry and great beau... are scarcely seen elsewhere.

MY SPRING STYLE
is the production of much thought, ... mired by every one of taste. My style ... is peculiarly adapted, and superior to ... tern out this season. I am now read... nish by quantity or otherwise Hats of ... make, that for elegance of finish, beaut... durability and cheapness are not surp... the most experienced of the trade. Y... spectfully solicited to call early, and ... orders with me.

A few sets of Ladies Fur on ... be sold without regard to cost. Call ... secure a necessary and cheap appendage ... costume.

R. H. STEVE[NS,]
Practical Hat...
feb 14 No. 7, Market Sq...
Norfolk

FALL STOCK OF TIN WAR[E,] STOVES, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MERCHANTS and dealers will f... their advantage to call at our ... establishment, where they will find the ... largest assortment of Tin Ware, St... suitable for the city and country tr... facilities for manufacturing are exte... workmen are inferior to none in the co... stock of goods equal to any demand, ... ty of which needs no commendation ... well known we are desirous of making ... blishment the great Southern Depot ... Ware, and will offer such inducemen... complish that object. We will attend ... to any orders we may be favored with ... attention to the following:

MERCHANTS' WARE.

Coffee Pots, 1 to 10 qts, plain and rive...
Coffee Boilers 2 to 10 do
Covered Pails, pint to 20 quarts
Pans, 1 to 16 quarts; Wash Bowls, ...
Dish Pans, 4 sizes, round and oval
Sauce Pans, pints to 8 quarts
Milk strainers, plain and patent
Milking Pails, 3 sizes; Candle Moulds
Oval and square Bread Pans
Funnels, 5 inch; Nest Cups, ½ pint, ...
Measures, gill to 4 quart
Oil Cans, ½ gal to 10 gals
Oil stands, 15 to 150 gals
Japanned Goods of every description.

IRON WARE.

Sauce Pans, all sizes, tinned
Tea Kettles, tinned and plain
French stew pans, fry Pans
SCALES—Tea, Counter and Platform S...
LAMPS—Glass and Britannia, all pa... sizes
Stoves for cooking and warming ... latest and most approved patterns ... which we name—
Buck's Patent Morning Star
American Union; Girard Air Tight
Home Air Tight; Odd Fellow; Ma...
Wm. Penn; Crystal; Peerless; Parlor ...

A variety of patterns suitable for ... fices, stores, chambers, &c., and ha... other patterns to which we invite yo... lar attention.

Hot Air Furnaces and Heaters of ... scription put up at the shortest notic...

J. R. SMALL & ...
sept 12 Norf...

THE ONLY INFALIBLE ME[DICINE] KNOWN.

BURROW'S ELIXIR VIT...

THE original article in all its pur... and powerful, its virtues are pr... in so many instances having raised ... very verge of the tomb the subject of ... their most terrible forms, as testimon... most exalted character from individua... stitutions testify. In the descriptive ... may be found one from the Masonic ... Fellows lodges of Norfolk. The medi... to give relief are numerous and val... if persons are willing to suspend the... submit to a course of ELIXIR VITÆ ... once can be effected in ordinary cases, ... or two weeks being required, and those ... as utterly incurable only three or fo... It will thoroughly purify the blood, ... la, Rheumatism, Indigestion, &c. ... alone. Its action on the Bowels, ... Kidneys is direct and efficient. De... mors in the circulation affect the vit... A course of two or three weeks will ... system of all morbid matter, a repetiti... an incontrollable appetite with high a... rous health the result. In deep se... colds, that often end in a rapid decli... is comparable. For mercurial and ... diseases it is truly the only medicine ... leaving a vestige of the disease. ... course above, unless the bones have ... decaying. If so, at the end of three ... pend its use three weeks, recommen... the end of three weeks the body will ... to its original health.

Forwarded to any part of North ... America, England and the Continent.

Address all orders to JAMES T. Bo... folk, Va.

For sale in Elizabeth City by T... VAUGHAN & CO.

WILLIAM T. HINTO[N,]
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERI[ES,]
READY-MADE CLOTH[ING,]
HATS, CAPS, &c.

HAS NOW RECEIVED HIS NE[W STOCK] of Fall and Winter goods for 18... this list:

Black Silks and Bombazine, French ... glish Merinos, Fig'd Delanes of ne... signs, Silk and Wool Plaids, Fre... and English Prints, High Col... Ginghams, Silk and Cloth Talmas, Plaid and Cashmere Shawls, Plaid Alapacas, White and Red Flannels, Irish Linens.

Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Ho... Gloves, Woolen Shirts and Drawers ... Collars and Undersleeves, Hem S... Handkefs, Laces and Fringes, E... and Insertions, Black and Fancy ... vats, Ribbons and Trimmings, ... net and Swiss Muslins, Cri... mity, Umbrellas, Cloths, Cas... meres and Vestings, Ready-made Clothing, Carpeting, and Carpet Rugs, Blankets, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Brown and Striped Osnaburgs.

White and Black Kerseys, Sheeps Gre... and Cotton Shirting, Hats, Caps, ... and Shoes, Hardware and Crock...

GROCERIES.

Molasses, Syrups, Coffee, Brown, ... Crushed and Pulverized Sugars, ... Green Teas, Candles, Starch, Pepper, ... Indigo, Copperas, Soap, Lard, ... Vinegar, &c., &c.

In calling the attention of my friends ... public to my stock of goods, I assure the... no pains will be spared to give perfect ... tion.

WILLIAM T. HINTO[N,]
oc 24 Broadwater Street, E. City, ...

MERINO VEST FOR LADIES.—Just receiv... ed at the Bee Hive, 300 fine quality ... Vests, only 50 cents each.

JAMES SM...
oc 17